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Korean Affairs Report

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24 January 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA ON S. KOREAN RESOLUTION AGAINST U.S., CHON

SK060524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jan (KCNA)--The South Korean people of all strata are lifting up loud voices calling for a fight against U.S. imperialism and for independence and for the reunification of the country.

A factory worker surnamed Yi expressed full support and sympathy for the vigorous anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of students which flared up around the aggressive trip of U.S. imperialist warmaniac Reagan some time ago.

We workers are ready to rise up to join them in the struggle, he declared.

A university Professor Yi said he fell into deep thoughts when he witnessed the valorous sight of the students shouting "We oppose Reagan's visit" and "Down with Chon Tu-hwan's fascism," throwing out their bared chests before bayonets.

I renewed my resolve to become a true teacher educating the students in patriotism not only in words but also in practice from now, he declared.

A company clerk surnamed Han expressed his will to let his son without hesitation take part in the struggle for "overthrowing the society under the sway of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who molests people with bullets and the Americans who protect him."

A certain Kang, a worker of an engineering factory, said that a massive anti-U.S. resistance not smaller than the April 19 resistance and the Kwangju uprising would break out in the future. In that case, he declared, the United States will be expelled, however desperately it may kick and scream.

The National Youth Federation of the Movement for Democracy, an anti-"government" youth organisation of South Korea, noted in its leaflet scattered before the South Korean trip of Reagan that the United States "is increasing military tensions" and "expanding arms race" on the Korean peninsula and using the southern half of it as a military base.

A certain Yi, a former professor at Hanyang University, said that the U.S. imperialists' moves of aggression and war provocation have created on the Korean peninsula a crisis threatening the existence of our people. "We should not be a tool for the U.S. national egoism nor be a hostage of its war policy," he said.

A Kim, a professor Seoul University, said that a sharp watch should be kept on the U.S. war policy. The reunification question must be solved by the internal force and no outside force must be inveigled into it.

A woman worker who had been illegally arrested while fighting against the exploitation by the American employer and the brutal repression by the puppet clique at the South Korean branch of the U.S. Control Data factory, told her colleagues that democracy and right to existence could be won only through a relentless struggle against the Americans.

A man who had been imprisoned on charges of involvement in the faked-up "case of the South Korean National Liberation Front" exposed the malicious anti-communist repressive row of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets. He expressed his resolution to struggle undauntedly to bring earlier the day when the people will sing together the song of democracy, freedom and reunification.

Students of Yonsei University in Seoul, in their declaration of struggle, denounced the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries against the South Korean people and called upon all the people to join in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

CSO: 4110/046

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN LEADERS SUPPORT REUNIFICATION

Tanzanian Prime Minister

SK101643 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jan (KCNA)--Edward M. Soloine, prime minister of Tanzania, when he met the DPRK ambassador to his country, expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Tanzania and Korea and voiced his belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations would invariably develop and grow stronger in the future.

He expressed the belief that Korea's reunification must and will certainly be achieved in accordance with the policy laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He declared that the Tanzanian Government would have no relations with the South Korean puppets in the future either but continue to support the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Benin President

SK101701 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jan (KCNA)--When he met the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, highly estimated the fact that the Korean people closely rallied around the great leader President Kim Il-song are advancing, under the banner of the chuche idea, [word indistinct] the new war provocation maneuvers of the imperialists and their stooges, always in a strained and mobilized posture.

He stated that the Benin Government and people would as always render full support to the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country.

CSO: 4110/046

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON PEACE PROPOSAL

North's Proposal

SK080128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] North Korea proposed direct talks with the United States several times before and after the October 8 terrorist bombing in Rangoon to discuss the Korean question, a highly reliable diplomatic source disclosed yesterday.

He said Pyongyang said it would not oppose the presence of the Republic of Korea in its talks with the United States.

The first North Korean proposal was presented to the United States through China October 8, one day before the Pyongyang-engineered bomb attack took place in Rangoon.

The North Korean regime was learned to have made similar offers until early December.

The source said the North Korea peace gestures, in reality, are based on Pyongyang's unaltered stand of having direct talks with the United States.

The basic Seoul government position is to solve Korean problems through direct talks between the South and the North, he said. "The government cannot accept the meeting proposed by North Korea."

The source pointed out that Pyongyang renewed its demand for direct negotiations with the United States in an article carried in the NODONG SINMUN daily Friday, to discuss the replacement of the 1953 truce agreement with another accord more agreeable to it.

He said North Korea, first of all, must apologize for the terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon October 9 and punish those who masterminded the attack instead of making false peace gestures.

According to the diplomatic source, the government believes that North Korea is staging a "peace offensive" in an effort to avoid its responsibility for the bomb attack which killed 17 Koreans, including four cabinet members.

Careful Surveillance

He said the government is watching very carefully political developments on and around the Korean peninsula now that China appears to be taking a more active approach to the Korean question as North Korea is condemned by the international community for the Rangoon atrocity.

The government, however, was learned to be not opposed to six-party meeting involving South and North Korea, the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and China. It has been one of the foreign policy goals to have a cross-recognition of Seoul and Pyongyang by Moscow and Beijing, and Washington and Tokyo, respectively.

Discussions about the reduction of tension on the Korean peninsula is likely to be intensified this year, beginning with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's current visit to the United States.

The diplomatic source said President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Zhao are certain to discuss ways to ease tension on the peninsula.

The United States is likely to ask China to pressure North Korea to stop provocative acts against the South and reopen inter-Korea dialogue, he said.

U.S. Amb Richard Walker said in a New Year's interview with THE KOREA HERALD that his government will continue discussions with China in close coordination with the Republic of Korea on ways to bring about a dialogue between the South and the North.

In another interview, meanwhile, Japanese Amb Toshikazu Maeda voiced his government's efforts to bring Seoul and Beijing closer.

China, which began to allow Seoul delegations to participate in international conferences held in its territory last year, is also likely to be requested to expand nonpolitical exchanges with South Korea, according to the diplomatic source.

Issues concerning the Korean peninsula will be further discussed among the United States, Japan and China as President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone are scheduled to visit Beijing this year, he said.

S. Korea's Rejection

SK120128 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 12 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea Wednesday rejected the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks involving the United States, South and North Korea, and reiterated its earlier call for a dialogue between the highest authorities of the two Koreas, in order to attain a breakthrough for peaceful national unification.

National Unification Minister Son Chae-sik said that a meeting between the highest authorities of South and North Korea, which Seoul has already proposed, should be realized to attain "a decisive breakthrough for peaceful unification of the peninsula."

"If it is difficult for such a meeting to take place immediately, at least a ministerial-level conference should be held," he said.

In a statement issued in connection with the North Korean proposal for the three-party talks, Son said, "I am convinced that we will be able to uphold the dignity of the Korean people by opening a dialogue between the South and North with a view to resolving the outstanding and future problems of the Korean people on our own while the whole world is watching."

He emphasized, "The issue of concluding a 'nonaggression pact,' whose features include lessening of tensions and ending of arms race between the South and North, should also be discussed and settled in the framework of such dialogue between the two sides."

"An enlarged meeting including those countries responsible, either directly or indirectly for the partition of the Korean peninsula and the Korean War is desirable" depending on international circumstances favorable to the establishment of a permanent peace on the Korean peninsula as well as to the solution of the unification problem in the course of smooth conduct of such South-North dialogue, Son said.

The reference to an "enlarged meeting" apparently was tied to four-way talks, involving the United States and China in addition to South and North Korea, which was proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the state dinner he hosted for visiting Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang Tuesday.

"If the North Korean authorities cherish the genuine desire to join us in the sacred national task of national unification," Son said, "it should renounce violence once and for all and come to such a broad national forum of dialogue."

He said if North Korea does not accept the offer, it will only prove to the whole world that their proposals are nothing but "tactics for a disguised peace."

Saying that the unification of the Korean peninsula is essentially an internal problem of the Korean people, he emphasized efforts to restore mutual understanding and trust are of cardinal importance.

In order to create favorable conditions for peace and unification and to solidify the foundation for national reconciliation, Son called for Pyongyang to "apologize for, either formally or informally, and punish those involved in the Burma incident that outraged mankind as a whole."

The bomb attack in Rangoon last October engineered by North Korean saboteurs killed 17 prominent South Koreans, including four cabinet ministers who were then accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan on his state visit there.

Saying that North Korea's reckless provocations against the South over the past year have aggravated the relations between the two Koreas to a point of extreme danger, Son warned that should a war break out again on the Korean peninsula, it would not be limited to a war between South and North Korea but would lead to a global war, and possibly to the outbreak of a nuclear war.

In addition, Son pointed out that the North Korean authorities raised the issue of tripartite talks on October 8, 1983, one day prior to their perpetration of the Buram bombing, and they made similar proposals on December 3, 1983, the same day their armed agents infiltrated the southern coast of the peninsula.

He said North Korean authorities have the temerity to level the deceitful propaganda that the incident was fabricated and have attempted to shift the responsibility for the heightened tensions, rather than admitting to or apologizing for the incident.

CSO: 4100/043

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VOICE OF RPR REVIEWS RPR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1983

SK210230 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
20 Dec 83

[From regular program "Today's Feature": Dialogue by VRPR Editorial Staffer Pak and announcer (Sin So-yong): "The Proud One Year Which the RPR Has Lived"]

[Text] [Sin So-yong] The year 1983, in which the furious storm of the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle swept every part of the country, is now closing. Looking back at the year, I think that our party, the political headquarters for the South Korean revolution, has made a great stride in the sacred anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and demonstratization which it waged along with the patriotic people of all strata. I also think that it has properly accomplished its weighty task for history and the nation. In this respect, in this hour, along with Mr Pak, editorial staffer of our radio station, we will look back at the proud path which our RPR has traversed this year. How are you?

[Pak] How are you?

[Sin] This year, I think our RPR achieved a lot in the arduous struggle for national liberation and victory in the revolution for reunification. First of all, let's discuss the success that has been won in the construction and activities of our party.

[Pak] Yes. As you know, this year, too, our party faced mounting difficulties in waging the sacred struggle for national liberation and victory in the revolution for reunification. Nevertheless, under such grim circumstances, our party has firmly advanced along the road of growth and, in this course, has won remarkable achievements. I think we can proudly say this. The greatest achievement is, I think, that the ranks of our party have been reinforced with the select elements of Kimilsongism. In other words, the party members have been firmly prepared as strong chuche-type revolutionaries, the unity and cohesion of ideology and will of the ranks of the party have been further strengthened, and the organizations of the party organized as flexible and invincible combat units which will overcome any difficulties.

[Sin] Yes. You are absolutely right. In addition, I think, that this year our party, considering the Kimilsongismization of the ranks of the party--a fundamental principle of the party activities--has won great success in this regard. What is your opinion?

[Pak] Yes. That is true. In accordance with the principle of the activities of the party, the organizations of all echelons of our party have made all-out efforts to further accelerate the Kimilsongismization of the ranks of the party. First of all, in accordance with their specific situations, they systematically carried out the work of grasping the immortal classical works of the great leader, his shining revolutionary history, and his ideology and theories for the South Korean revolution and the fatherland's reunification. At the same time, among the party members, the study to arm with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's classical treatise "On the Chuche Idea," and his ideology and theories has been carried out persistently and effectively.

[Sin] Yes. According to newsletters, the organizations of all echelons of the party have taken the works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the master of ideology and theory and the sun of the nation, and the works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the basic textbooks in the study of Kimilsongism. At the same time, to this end, they have never failed in listening to and recording the hour for the study of Kimilsongism carried by the VRPR.

[Pak] Yes. That is true. Precisely, in that course, our party members have more deeply grasped the profound truth and essence of the great Kimilsongism, and fully realized the ideology, strategic, and tactical guidelines, and tasks for the South Korean revolution and the fatherland's reunification.

[Sin] Yes. As a result, our party members have more firmly established the chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world. Meanwhile, I think that the organizations of all echelons of the party have, among the party members, placed emphasis on promoting the boundless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

[Pak] Yes. You are right. The organizations of all echelons of the party have directed keen attention to the education of promoting the loyalty to the great leader. A good example is the activities of the party committee of the South Cholla Province. Throughout the year, the party committee of the province has, among the party members of its sub-party organizations, actively carried out the education for promoting the loyalty to the great leader and the comrade dear leader. For instance, the first and last volumes of "Following the Chuche Revolution" were meticulously read and embodied in the practical activities. As you know, this nonfiction book tells about the noble character and lofty virtue of the great leader and comrade dear leader, their noble love for man, and the loyalty of the revolutionaries and people for them.

[Sin] Yes. That is correct. In that course, the party members have been more firmly prepared as chuche-type revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the comrade dear leader.

[Pak] True. Our party members have now more perfectly attained the trait and qualifications which the chuche-type revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the comrade dear leader should possess. In other words, all party members have now been prepared as the selected elements of Kimilsongism.

[Sin] Yes. That is correct. And, I think that our party members have been hardened in the arduous struggle, strengthened the unity and cohesion of ideology and will of the ranks of the party like a fortress, and exerted great efforts in expanding and strengthening the ranks of the party. What is your opinion?

[Pak] Yes. That is absolutely correct. This year, too, our party has made all-out efforts to ceaselessly expand the ranks of the party. Organizations of all echelons of the party have ceaselessly expanded the ranks of the party by absorbing the numerous fighters, who were disciplined and tested in the practical struggle among the patriotic people of all strata, including workers and peasants, into the ranks of the party. As a result, our party has now been more firmly and reliably strengthened as a flexible combat unit which has deeply rooted into the people of broad strata and the party is now active wherever people are. In other words, our RPR has now grown as the party of the great Kimilsongism which enjoys the absolute trust of people and as a vanguard of the South Korean revolution which shares fate with people. I think this is one of the important achievements won in the construction of our party this year.

[Sin] Yes. This year, I think our party has also won great success in awakening and organizing masses. What do you think?

[Pak] Yes. I agree. This year, too, through the active public information service for the dissemination and generalization of the great chuche idea, our party has directed keen attention to enlightening and awakening masses and nourishing a powerful revolutionary force. Through its organ HYONGMYONG CHONSON and the VRPR, it has systematically explained and propagandized the great chuche idea and the organizations of all echelons of the party throughout the country, by inventing and employing various propaganda means in accordance with the illegally-banned conditions, and has carried out the public information service with an aim to universalize and disseminate the chuche idea in various forms and methods.

[Sin] Yes. So, as a result, among youths, students, and people of all strata, various underground organizations such as the Kimilsongism-study group and chuche-study group have been formed like mushrooms after a rainfall and the ranks of those who espouse the chuche idea have been expanded with each passing day. Thus, studying and grasping the chuche idea have now become a trend of the times, I think.

[Pak] That is true. According to information from the party committee of Seoul city, the Chaju-hoe, an ideological circle in the Seoul National University, recently arranged a seminar on the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's treatise "On the Chuche Idea." At the seminar, the members of the circle said in unison

that the treatise is a concentration of the chuche idea, and that they will espouse the chuche idea forever. Today, the chuche idea has penetrated not only the blood-boiling patriotic students but also the masses of broad strata, including workers and peasants. It is now making them to turn out in the struggle to pioneer the way to survival. This is, I think, great success which our party has won in awakening and organizing masses of all strata under the banner of Kimilsongism.

[Sin] Yes, it is! The ardent feeling of admiration toward the great leader and the dear comrade leader is going higher day by day among the masses of all circles. This fact alone is ample proof of it.

[Pak] Yes, it is! According to the recent reports of the party organizations throughout the nation, the feeling of admiration is going even higher among the masses of all circles; they say that President Kim Il-song is a distinguished hero bestowed with the outstanding characters of all the saints who have ever lived, that the nation's dignity and pride is made boundless by having the leader [chidojanim] Kim Chong-il, who is a master of ideology and theory and almighty in the art of leadership, that having held the great President Kim Il-song and the leader [chidojanim] Kim Chong-il in esteem is the great fortune and the greatest honor to the nation, and so forth. And this is no more than a short part of the facts which show how strong are the aspirations and hope of our masses who try to advance along the road indicated by the chuche idea.

[Sin] Yes. By the way, our RPR, this year too, made no small contribution to enhancing the masses' struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, I should say. What do you think?

[Pak] Yes, it did. This year, the patriotic masses of all circles, including the youths and students, in an unprecedented breadth and scale, vigorously waged the sacred nation-saving struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification; they fought bravely, holding the anti-U.S., antigovernment slogans, "Let Us Regain Sovereignty and Get Out of the Economic and Military Subjugation to the Outside Forces," "The Fascist Regime Should Step Down," "We Oppose the U.S. Aggressive Policy," "We Demand Democratic Reform," and so forth. All kinds of anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle, including the bombing of the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu by the anti-U.S. resisters, was continuously waged vigorously throughout the year.

[Sin] Yes.

[Pak] Particularly on the occasions of the holding of the 70th IPU conference in Seoul and the visit to South Korea by Reagan, the warmaniac, the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle was waged even more vigorously. And we cannot any past year in which the anti-U.S. struggle was waged so massively and violently than this year. [as printed]. Because of this sacred anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle, we think our party played its own vanguard role excellently.

[Sin] Yes. Our party clearly indicated the course of struggle in accordance with the developments of the changing situation and, while issuing all kinds of propaganda materials which encouraged and incited the masses to the road of the sacred nation-saving struggle, fought, mingled with the masses.

[Pak] Yes, it did. In accordance with the decision of the Presidium of the RPR Central Committee, our party early last (?February) issued the anti-U.S. declaration for independence and the anti-U.S. slogans for independence in connection with the prevailing situation. Through the declaration and the slogans, our party announced that its members and the masses of all circles will further vigorously wage the sacred national-liberation war against the U.S. imperialists. And on the occasion of the third anniversary of the heroic popular resistance of Kwangju, our party issued an open letter to the whole people.

There is more. Our party issued the manifesto addressed to the whole people in opposition and rejection of the junket to South Korea by warmaniac Reagan. Through the manifesto and a series of documents and positive propaganda activities toward the people by the party organizations of all classes, our party encouraged and incited the masses of all circles to the sacred anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle and, always mingling with the masses through thick and thin, fought in the same rank with the masses. Always in the van of the sacred anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for democracy of the patriotic masses of all circles were our party members, who--bleeding and sharing pains and sorrow together with the patriotic masses--have vigorously advanced on the road of arduous struggle.

[Sin] Yes, you said it. I think that this year our RPR had positive external activities, advancing to international stages. What do you think?

[Pak] Yes, it did. Slipping through the tight police cordon of the enemies, our RPR participated in the regional conference on peace and security in Asia and the Pacific held in the Mongolian capital of Ulaan Baatar last April and in the world conference against nuclear war and for peace and (?revolution) held in Prague in June. Our party sent delegates to the World Conference of Journalists against imperialism and for friendship and peace held in Pyongyang in July and various other international conferences.

These RPR delegations which participated in such numerous international conferences, introduced the RPR, which, taking the great Kimilsongism as the monolithic guiding ideology, indomitably wages the sacred nation-saving struggle, and introduced the righteous struggle of the South Korean masses, and evoked international support and encouragement for our party and the masses' struggle. In the process, our party further came to make its debut as a party of authority recognized by international society. This too, we admit, is one of the important achievements of our RPR this year.

[Sin] Yes. Looking back on this year, which saw the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle continue day-in and day-out, I should say that it was a proud year in which solid achievements and advance have been made in the construction and activities of our party, and was a fruitful year in which our party, as a political general staff of the South Korean revolution, has excellently carried out its honorable mission before the era and the masses. So, I believe that the successes attained this year will further encourage the members of our RPR, who are waging bloody struggle for national liberation and the victory of the revolution of reunification, and the new year struggle of our masses for independence, democracy, and reunification. Our time is up. Thanks.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SEOULITES GREET NORTH KOREAN LEADERS ON NEW YEAR

SK040403 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
3 Jan 84

[Text] Greeting the new year, the citizens from all walks of life in Seoul wished a long and healthy life to the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. A Mr Choe, a worker residing in Yongdungpo-ku, Seoul, on the early morning of the New Year's Day, made a deep bow, with his family, to President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, adoring him as the loadstar of reunification.

Before bowing to President Kim Il-song with a New Year's greeting, he said to his family: There is none other than General Kim Il-song whom we should trust as the pillar of our mind and follow. It is he who will reunify the country and will bring a happy New Year, free from worries and woe, to the workers like us. Therefore, General Kim Il-song should live a long and healthy life. Saying this, he and his family made a deep bow to the sky in the North.

Meanwhile, the members of a clandestine ideological circle had a meeting at 0000 on 1 January, and pledged their loyalty to the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. In this meeting, a student Kim said: There is genuine independence, democracy, and the glory of national reunification in the road to assimilate the immortal chuche idea which the sagacious General Kim Il-song has founded and to struggle along the road of the chuche idea. Let us, the believers of the chuche ideology, uphold and follow General Kim Il-song, the sun of the chuche, and the leader and teacher Kim Chong-il, the loadstar of the chuche, and follow the single road of chuche in the New Year as well. Let us all wish a long and healthy life to the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song and the dear leader and teacher Kim Chong-il, and bow to them a New Year's greeting.

The report said that Mr Kim and the other members made a bow wishing a long and healthy life to the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il solemnly, and sang a song wishing a long and healthy life to them quietly and with fervent adoration.

CSO: 4110/57

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

WORKERS IN SOUTH DEMAND 'LABOR LAW' REVISION

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[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jan (KCNA)--Workers dismissed from the Taechang Spinning Company in Iri City, North Cholla Province, made public a statement denouncing the fascist clique's repression of the labour movement, according to HANKOKU TSUSHIN published by the "Emergency Council of Christians on the South Korean Affairs" in Japan.

The statement notes that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique not only expelled workers involved in the struggle for the formation of an independent trade union, branding them as "pro-communists" but also "blacklisted" the dismissed workers to prevent them from finding jobs anywhere else.

Expressing the determination of the workers to fight to the end in defence of the dignity and vital rights of the entire workers, the statement says:

The Taechang Spinning Company must immediately reinstate all the dismissed workers.

The "provincial governor" must resign, bearing the responsibility for this incident.

The authorities must stop suppression and revise the "laws on labour."

Meanwhile, the Chonju Catholic Church Committee for Justice and Peace, a religious organization in South Korea, published a statement expressing solidarity with the hunger strike of the dismissed workers of the Taechang Spinning Company.

Pointing out that they were harshly repressed while attempting to form an independent trade union, it expresses indignation at the open "political retaliation on vicious cycle" in South Korea.

Branding the "Taechang Spinning Company incident" as an inhumane step trampling underfoot human lives, it stresses that the workers cannot tolerate the puppet clique trying to deal with this incident as "relation between the employer and a few working people" so as to conceal its criminal act.

The statement denounces the fascist clique's suppression of the Catholic Young Workers Society which had supported the struggle of the Taechang workers for existence as an infringement on freedom of religious activities and a violation of human dignity.

We will keep our watch over any institutional violence, to say nothing of this incident, it stresses.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DEFECTOR FROM SOUTH KOREA SPEAKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

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[Press conference of former South Korean Army Corporal Mun Sang-chol at People's House of Culture in Pyongyang on 22 December--recorded]

[Text] [Moderator] We will begin the press conference. In today's press conference, we will meet youth Mun Sang-chol, former corporal from the 1st Platoon, 1st Company, Reconnaissance Battalion, 28th Division of the South Korean puppet army, who defected to the northern half of the republic on 22 October. Present here now are the reporters of NODONG SINMUN, KCNA, Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, a number of other press organizations in Pyongyang, functionaries of the press, as well as foreign correspondents in our country. First, I together with the reporters at home and abroad, warmly welcome youth Mun Sang-chol who has come to the bosom of the socialist fatherland by crossing the death line in rejection of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's fascist oppressive rule in South Korea, a U.S. imperialist colony. [applause]

First, I will briefly introduce youth Mun Sang-chol. The native place of youth Mun Sang-chol is [words indistinct], North Kyongsang Province. He is 22 years old. His father was a farmer, and is running a small rice mill with his mother. His second elder brother is at home. His eldest brother, single, is abroad to earn money as the driver of an excavator. Youth Mun Sang-chol graduated from Kimchon Agricultural-Forestry High School and worked as a drummer for about 2 years with the farm dance troupe at the folk village at Pora-ri, Kihung-myon, Yongin-kun, Kyonggi Province. He then worked at a restaurant called Kyongchungwan in Seoul. He was drafted last year by the puppet army. He suffered from starvation and suppressive rule under the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, and, realizing that he must go to the northern half of the republic, he made up his mind to defect to the republic. Taking advantage of the opportunity of being assigned to ambush duty in the DMZ, he finally, found his way to the bosom of the great leader. Now the reporters are cordially invited to ask questions.

[Reporter] I am a reporter from PYONGYANG SINMUN. We have recently met a number of defectors. We are very glad to meet youth Mun Sang-chol today. How is your health?

[Mun] Thank you. First of all, I would like to thank you for coming to this meeting in spite of your busy schedules. My health is good. Since I came to Pyongyang, I have had a general physical checkup and a number of medical treatments. I have been treated for an injury on my thigh inflicted by my rascal superior when I was in the South Korean Army. I am eating well, I feel good, and I am satisfied with everything.

[Unidentified reporter] You have visited a number of places since you to the bosom of the republic. What is your impression of them?

[Mun] I have visited a number of places in Pyongyang and the rural areas on its outskirts, and have been deeply impressed. What impressed me most was the fact that they are leading their lives in our own chuche way with a high sense of chuche. On entering Pyongyang, I first caught sight of the Chuche Tower, the greatest monument in the world, on the shore of the Taedong River. The tower, which shines with the torchlight burning brightly giving light to all mankind and with the large letters of chuche, made me think of a lot of things. I saw that chuche is the very spirit of the North and that the bright rays of chuche represent the development in the North. Politics, philosophy, economy, culture, the way of life and the architectural style are in our own style, the style of Korea. As I have seen the North's society, I have clearly realized the nature of the South, where I lived.

In South Korea, politics are controlled by the U.S. rascals; the economy is subjugated to the United States and Japan; the advertisements in the streets and the language of the people are fraught with foreign terms; and the lifestyle and people's features are all foreign. As I heard in the South that all the houses in Pyongyang are cave dwellings except for a few high-rise buildings, I was enraptured to see the scene of Pyongyang filled with gorgeous buildings and high-rise buildings, which I was seeing for the first time in my life. I was amazed not only at the development of Pyongyang but also at the fact that the common people of lower income groups live in 30-story and 40-story apartment houses.

Not long ago, I visited the People's Grand Study Hall. The magnificent People's Grand Study Hall was like a modern version of the royal palaces that we have read about in old story books. Such a wonderful palace is being used as a place where the working people can study. This is conceivable, not in other countries, but only in the North where the working masses are honored as masters of their country.

When I first came to Pyongyang, I had many unanswered questions on my mind. One was that in South Korea people normally see begging children with their palms up toward the passers-by asking them for money, unemployed people, rogues, and gangsters swarming about in the parks, around entrances of movie theaters, and around the entrances of subway stations making noises and brawling with each other. It was strange to me that there are no such scenes in the North. So I thought: Well, they must have driven all such people away from the city streets to put the streets in order and to make the city streets appear clean to guests, a trick to deceive the eyes. But then after many days in Pyongyang. I still could not find such people anywhere. I even have been to Hwasong Cooperative

Farm, located in (Yongsong) District of Pyongyang, when the farm was in the middle of an account settlement and income distribution. There I saw the farmers in a festive mood after having distributed several hundred bales of grains and several thousands of Won to themselves, dancing to the tune of the peasants' music. Although I was a spectator, I felt like dancing and I joined them, feeling as if I were a farmer myself, and enjoyed it for quite a while. It was indeed a joyful day.

On my way back after parting with the farmers there, I thought of my parents living in the South. If they were here in the North, they could enjoy such joy and happiness. I was sad at the thought of my parents. Why is there so much difference between the rural communities in the North and South? Is it divine providence? Or is it fate? It is neither of these. I can confidently say that this is because of the wrong social system of the South.

In the course of witnessing such reality in the North, I came to the conclusion that all this has been possible thanks to the wonderful politics enforced by the great General Kim Il-song and the dear comrade leader Mr Kim Chong-il. I was convinced that they are leading the masses correctly.

[Reporter] I am a reporter of Kumsong Youth (?Publications) House. I understand that you, youth Mun Sang-chol, had some unique reasons and resentment that made you defect to the North and some unique resolve before deciding to carry out your plan of defection. Now, I would like to hear from you, youth Mun Sang-chol, about your motive and how you made it.

[Mun] All right. I decided to undertake the worthy action of defecting to the North simply because I wanted to live on a true road dedicated to the cause of the nation and people rather than to live a life of the forsaken, facing constant maltreatment and humiliation. Before I go into detail about my motive, I must tell you about my family and about the circumstances under which my family live.

My family was very poor. My peasant father was dismissed from the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation after the police framed him with preposterous charges. He was once imprisoned. My mother and grandmother had to sell a small piece of land and even an ox in an effort to save my imprisoned father. Even after my father was released from prison, fearing that his criminal record on the residence registration card might have disadvantageous effects on her children, my mother sold the house and all other property and even borrowed money in an effort to erase the criminal record. Naturally, the financial situation of my family became even worse.

Owing to such family circumstances, I did not have a school uniform to wear, and went to school in the second-hand uniforms handed down from my elder brothers. Also, I had no shoes except for an old and threadbare pair.

My family's poverty will never end. In spite of this, my mother, who was determined to send the youngest child, me, to school at all costs, managed to have me admitted to Kimchon Agricultural High school, in North Kyongsang Province, a place some 60 li away from my native home. As my family's financial situation

was too difficult to afford the school dormitory, I rented a small room and continued schooling by cooking my own food there. All this time, I had no money left in my pocket because I had to pay rent and tuition fees, and even had to buy coal briquets. So I had to sleep in the cold room without heat. I often had to go on without eating.

Even now it causes me pain I recall the day when my mother, who, coming to pay me a surprise visit, was so grief-stricken at the abject sight of my life in this rented room, started to to the market without entering the room, with luggage still in her hand, sighing and pounding her chest.

I, who was poor and could not go to college, barely finished high school and got a job as a Korean traditional drum operator in the sightseeing spot called "Folk Village." The farmers' band in the Folk Village would perform two or three times a day when the guests came. And when the rich guys would come and strut while sprinkling money at us, I would become so disgusted that I almost throw up even the milk I had as a baby.

After working as a drummer at the Folk Village for about 2 years, I quit and went up to Seoul. There, I worked as a bus boy in a restaurant called "Kyongchukwan." In the course of things, I felt deep down to my bone marrow that the South is a society for rich and influential guys and an inequitable one like a hell for the general masses who are poor.

The reason why I came to be more discontent with the South's society was because of the oppressive rule by the South's rulers. I had an uncle. When the People's Army liberated areas of the South in the past war, my uncle, on the recommendation of the villagers, was active as a chairman of the committee for youth work in Kimchon County.

Even though it is now over 30 years later, the rulers of the South put a blacklist mark on the family's registration documents and persecute the family and relatives because my uncle disappeared while supporting the North. Once a family gets the blacklist mark, even distant relatives by marriage--not to speak of the family and its relatives--cannot get a job at state-run corporations or become a public official. Though they may be competent, numerous people find it hard to display their competency and cannot develop their talents though they may be talented.

The South's rulers blacklist and always keep surveillance on those who demand democratic rule and insist on reunification and even those students who participated in demonstrations, and they persecute them.

My discontentment with the South's society became unbearable for me after conscription into the South Korean Army. The South Korean Army is called an army for the country in words, but in fact, it is being driven to preparations for a war against the brethren of the North, the same blood, and is called out to suppress parents and brothers in the South at the order of the U.S. villains.

To keep the South Korean Army at work as they please, the U.S. villains and the Villain Chon Tu-hwan are making the South Korean Army stupid and ignorant and keeping them under control with sticks and disciplinary punishment. A day in the South Korean Army is tedious and tiring, and all are passing their days while being beaten, receiving disciplinary punishment, and being cursed.

So tiresome and painful their army lives were that would they utter such words as "A Day Is Like Three Years," "Run, Days Run!" and "Stop Flowing, My Youthful Days!" To explain further, those words mean that a day's life is so tedious that the soldiers feel like it were 3 years, that they wish the time would fly by to quickly bring the dates of their discharges from the service, and that they wish their valuable youth would remain static until their discharge date.

Because I was beaten with a stick and accorded disciplinary punishment by my superiors during my army days, I have a scar on my thigh. Amid such ruthless and barbarous disciplinary punishment and beatings, there are a few in the South Korean Army who become disabled for life or meet tragic deaths. Being forced into such a disgraceful life in the puppet army and becoming unable to continue to walk the criminal road against the same flesh any further, I writhed in desperate agony. But then, through listening to the North's radio, I came to find the true path that I should walk.

Because I was in the search battalion, I could listen to the North's radio frequently. The contents of the broadcast were all that attracted my mind--that, under the excellent rule of the great Marshal Kim Il-song, the North's masses, regardless of personage, are happy and well off, being upheld as the masters of the country.

I had long cherished a desire to come to the North. In order to implement my desire to come to the North, whenever I was assigned to reconnaissance on the Imjin River, I always noted where the shallower water is, where it is free from mines, and which would be the successful route for me to take to come to the North. I, therefore, waited for an opportunity to come to the North, but it was not within my reach for a long time. Then, on 21 October, eight of us, including the platoon commander, were assigned to a duty. In the daytime we searched the Imjin River in the DMZ area, and rested for a while at a guard post. In the night, we went on our duty with the commanding officer and the squad-leader. I belonged to the squad-leader's team. I thought I was lucky to be on duty with the squad-leader, because the squad leaders and the old timers often fall asleep while on duty, letting the enlisted men take the responsibility. I was glad because I believed the squad-leader would fall asleep on that night.

As expected, the squad-leader fell asleep, tired from duty. I hesitated as I was about to leave with the rifle and the bullets when I saw the squad-leader asleep, lest he should wake up. So I confirmed again that he was fast asleep and left. I slowly moved along the route I had already studied, and ran and ran with all my strength. I thus managed at long last to come to the bosom of the republic for which I so ardently, which the great General Kim Il-song and the dear leader teacher Kim Chong-il lead. [as printed] [applause]

Since my defection, I have been leading a worthy life everyday, enjoying the treatment given to a human being for the first time in my life under the warm love and hospitality of the brethren in the North. I take this opportunity to express my warm thanks from the bottom of my heart to the great General Kim Il-song and the dear leader teacher Kim Chong-il who have opened for me a reborn life and a glorious life. [applause]

[Moderator] Now he has told us about his motive and resolve on defection. Let us proceed.

[Reporter] I am [name indistinct] of NODONG SINMUN. I have listened to the remarks of youth Mun Sang-chol with great interest. I think you have told us good things. I am greatly interested in your remarks that, while you were in South Korea, you greatly adored the great leader and the dear leader comrade and our republic. How did you come to cherish such an idea? Please tell us more specifically about it.

[Mun] I came to adore the North and made up my mind to defect because the North's society is one for the working masses, different from the South's society, and because I realized that to follow the great general and the dear leader teacher is the real way for the country and the nation. While in the South, disillusioned with the South's society and finding it hard to endure the painful life, I even thought of committing suicide. I did not even dream of the existence of such a beautiful paradise of the masses at such a short distance away. I was [words indistinct] thanks to the North's radio cast. Due to the fact that I was assigned to the reconnaissance battalion stationed in an area close to the truce line, I could often listen to the North's radio cast. All the radio programs attracted me.

When I was in my native place, I heard from the elderly people in the village that they experienced the very good politics of the North when the people's army liberated the southern half, although it was a brief period, and that the masses in the North, with the general leading, are all living a happy life. My uncle's support of the North also contributed to my viewing the North from a new angle. I was especially awakened from illusion when I realized the greatness of the general. The presidents and noted politicians in many countries of the world are continuously visiting the North to learn from the general, and I was greatly amazed that 212 delegations from 118 countries from five continents came to the North to congratulate the general on his 70th birthday. I realized that the general is the great man and outstanding leader who is unequalled in the history of mankind when I saw that world's masses admire the general as the great leader, the leader of all the world, the leader of the world's masses. I thought that the masses in the South should enjoy life under the general's leadership as all living things act in obedience to the sun, as a thirsty deer looks for water.

I also came to know about the fact that, under the teachings of the dear leader who upholds the cause of the Sir Marshal [Changkunnim], the North is rapidly developing further. There is much talk of admiration of the dear leader in the South. A friend of mine told me the story about the dear leader he heard from his teacher. That is: The dear leader is a great person. He wrote the great work called "On the Chuche Idea," which far exceeds the communist declaration. The communist declaration was admired by the Europeans. This great work, however,

is the masterpiece which [words indistinct] the world. He said the dear leader is genius not only in politics, but also in arts. He said his teacher told him that his teacher went to Japan some time ago and saw the North's youth art troupe perform there, and that the performance set the Japanese people astir with admiration. He said his teacher went on: The dazzled viewers of the performance exclaimed "How wonderful their performance is," and added that it was the first time that they saw such a wonderful performance. They admired the dear leader, saying that the dear leader, who has made the North's arts develop, is indeed the genius of the arts.

As I came to understand the greatness of the great Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il, I came to be firmly convinced that following the marshal and dear leader is the true path for the country and the nation. [applause]

[Reporter] I have a question. I am a reporter of the CHOSON INMINKUN SINMUN. While frenziedly accelerating war preparations since after the Rangoon incident, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are now further frequently committing military provocations against us in the area along the MDL. I would be thankful if you would talk about this.

[Mun] As you journalists know, the South's rulers and the U.S. villains, under the slogan of "Annihilation at Initial Engagement," further intensified their war maneuvers and, in addition to such large-scale military exercises as Team Spirit, Myolgong, Ulchi, and Ssangyong, the exercises continued on the division, brigade, and battalion levels. In the search battalion to which I belonged, exercises such as a parachute exercise for infiltration into the North's area, a commando raid (?martial arts) exercise, a mountain-trudging exercise, and a day-and-night firing exercise also continued. A commando brigade was recently organized and the commando brigade underwent exercises for infiltrating the rear of the enemy, disturbing, ambushing, and making surprise attacks for northward aggression. Tanks were deployed to forward areas and the troops were reinforced much more than before. What I wear on my chest is the sign of the search battalion. The (?colored thread) above it is for [word indistinct], and the English letter reading "commando" here is from the British commando. And a helicopter is embroidered on its side and it stands for infiltrating into the North. The eagle embroidered here is for invoking hostile feelings by encouraging the soldiers to fight as fiercely as an eagle against the brothers of the North. The method of the exercise is to encourage a display of life-or-death fighting spirit against the same people. The villains' war maneuvers have been further aggravated since the Rangoon incident. On a day about 10 days before I crossed to the North, an emergency was called suddenly at night. The soldiers were completely armed and dragged out to the trenches in the MDL. As the tired soldiers took their times, they were hollered at "You, son of bitches! Are you still asleep? It is the invasion from the North!" In such a tumultuous situation, I thought to myself that some big incident had occurred. It was later learned, however, that Chon Tu-hwan was waging war racket with the Rangoon incident as an excuse.

Since the emergency order was issued in the South, leaves of all sorts were prohibited in all units. The units were on a completely combat-ready status. The soldiers had to wear helmets, ammunition belts, and carry gas masks on

their shoulders even when at the dining table. The soldiers were made to sleep with their combat boots on. At all the trenches south of the barbed wire fence, all arms are now fixed pointing toward the North. At night, camouflaged new-type weapons were additionally deployed in the vicinity of guard or observation posts, and at times a vociferous engine sound from the U.S. army base was heard.

Officers murmured to themselves that some incident might break out. The officers said that [word indistinct] Reagan would come to the South, and added that his trip was to finally decide on a war plan and that, when the villain came, he would inspect the combat-readiness of the frontmost areas. With Reagan's junket ahead, the U.S. troops and the South Korean Army were, in fact, in a combat-ready status and awaiting.

While doing this behind the scene, the South Korean rulers and the U.S. rascals have clamorously and frequently babbled about provocations by the North and about the threat of southward invasion. Enlisted men did not believe this. If there were danger of provocations by the North and the threat of southward invasion, why did they conduct offensive exercises instead of defensive exercises? Why did they deploy tanks in the frontline area and activate special attack regiments?

Availing myself of this occasion, I would like to confidently say that war preparations are being made in the South on the Korean Peninsula and that the danger of war has increased with the passage of time because of the U.S. rascals and villain Chon Tu-hwan.

[Reporter] I would like to ask. I am a reporter from the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY. Disclosing that the Burmese incident was a drama personally staged by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the entire world is now strongly condemning and denouncing him. Mun Sang-chol defected to the North following the Burmese incident. I would appreciate your explaining what you heard in South Korea with regard to it.

[Mun] There were murmurs in the South Korean Army when the news on Chon Tu-hwan's overseas trip spread, saying that something would happen if the rascal traveled abroad. When the Burmese incident occurred, enlisted men said that something which had been destined to occur finally took place. Following the Burmese incident, a meeting of army commanders was held in the South Korean Army. In connection with this incident, there were frequent visits by army officers to the corp, the division, the regiment, and the battalion. Because I was a messenger, I heard whispers by army officers. They frequently talked about the horrible Burmese incident. I heard the following reliable information from a certain general who was one of anti-Chon Tu-hwan members in the Army Security Command. He said that the Burmese incident was a self-staged drama resembling the Mun Se-kwang incident in which Pak Chong-hui killed his wife. When the wild desire of Chon Tu-hwan for another term of office became brazen this year, the U.S. rascals began to conceive a plot. When anti-U.S. sentiment increased in South Korea after the U.S. rascals had had Chon Tu-hwan commit a mass holocaust in Kwangju, they thought that, if Chon Tu-hwan sought another term of office in this situation, they would be banished from South Korea, though.

the death of Chon Tu-hwan was not a matter of regret to them. Thus, appointing Yi Pom-sok and Ham Pyong-chun as foreign minister and as secretary general at the Blue House, they began to train them as presidential candidates. It was widely known in South Korean society that Yi Pom-sok was linked to the U.S. CIA. While serving as ambassador in the United States, Ham Pyong-chun became well acquainted with the upper U.S. segments. While teaching U.S. rascals, he was reputed as South Korea's Kissinger. Without praising Chon Tu-hwan and the deceased deputy prime minister in his speech in Seoul, Reagan paid a high compliment to Yi Pom-sok and Ham Pyong-chun as close friends of the United States and as wise men. This is not accidental. Since the U.S. rascals invited Yi Pom-sok to Washington in April this year, they have revealed that they patronized him. While superficially having Yi Pom-sok hold talks with Shultz and Weinberger after summoning him to Washington, the United States, in fact, had him hold secret meetings with U.S. CIA members. After returning from the United States, Yi Pom-sok filled the Foreign Ministry with his confidants by effecting a sweeping personnel shake-up and refused to obediently follow orders from Chon Tu-hwan. While making a speech on foreign policy at the War College in June this year, he wantonly made very important political remarks, which even the president avoided making. Ham Pyong-chun confronted Chon Tu-hwan over the Fifth 5-Year Plan for economic development. He greatly revised this plan, ignoring Chon Tu-hwan's objection.

Knowing this, the rascal Chon Tu-hwan decided to eliminate them. Fearing that this plan would be exposed if he carried it out at home, he decided to carry it out overseas--that is, in Burma, which had maintained close relations with North Korea. According to what I had heard shortly before my defection to North Korea, the director general of Chon Tu-hwan's security force and the director of the Agency for National Security Planning took charge of the implementation of this plan. These rascals told the special attack members before sending them to Burma that they would guarantee their livelihood if they returned after successfully carrying out their mission and that, in case of capture, they should unconditionally assert that they were operatives dispatched by North Korea.

Enlisted men had many doubts: Why did Chon Tu-hwan unilaterally postpone his visit to the national cemetery until the next day? Why did he delay his departure to the national cemetery, ignoring the schedule? Why did he disguise the car of the ambassador to Burma as his own car by placing the former under escort enroute to the national cemetery? Why were there still explosives there after having over 200 guards carefully search the area around the national cemetery and guard it day and night? Why did he allow the director general of the Presidential Security Force and the director of the Agency for National Security Planning--who should in fact bear responsibility for the Burmese incident--to remain in office without asking them to give account for it while reshuffling the cabinet?

With these doubts, they ground their teeth, saying that no doubt the incident was the product of an act committed by rascal Chon Tu-hwan. When rumors spread in the army and among the people that Chon Tu-hwan had concocted the Burmese incident, the bereaved families of the victims of the incident heard these rumors. They refused to receive compensation from the authorities, saying that the former offered money after killing the men. This shows the truth of the incident.

Every time incidents have occurred, the South Korean rulers, including rascal Chon Tu-hwan, have picked a quarrel with North Korea. The recent incident was no exception to this practice. According to what I heard in South Korea, the Hyonchung tomb incident, which occurred in June 1970, was a drama staged by Pak Chong-hui to diffuse the discontent which increased against him within the ruling segment and among the people and to divert the attention of the people. While kidnapping Kim Tae-chung in Japan, agents of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency used the cunning method of leaving a package Mt Paektu cigarettes in the room to create an impression that this act had been committed by North Korean operatives.

No matter how vociferously rascal Chon Tu-hwan and the South Korean rulers may raise a fuss to oppose North Korea, the majority of the South Korean people will not believe what they say. I can confidently say that the day when Chon Tu-hwan, the true culprit of the Burmese incident, is tried will certainly arrive.

[Reporter] I would like to ask a question this time. I am a reporter from the Central Broadcasting Committee. Young man Mun Sang-chol said that he served in a folklore band in a folklore village, a tourist center. I believe that, while serving there, you must have seen and heard first hand that the U.S. rascals spread corrupt Yankee-type culture and that they trample underfoot the human rights of the South Korean women. Would you explain this?

[Mun] Because I worked in a farmers' band in a folklore village, I have knowledge of the rascals' tourist industry. Today, many rich men and foreign rascals are swarming to tourist centers. The majority of them are U.S. rascals. In principle, tourism has the meaning of seeing mountains and rivers and of appreciating specific customs. Instead of appreciating Korean folklore arts and scenic sights, foreign rascals visiting South Korea have sought amusement by drinking and by playing with Kisaengs at tourist and entertainment centers. Many farmers' band in a folklore village visited the Pongwon tourist center in Kyongju to perform. There were many tourist hotels and facilities at this tourist center for foreigners. Letters on signboards were written in English. The passers-by there were all U.S. rascals. I mistook the place for a brothel street or an amusement street in a foreign country. Foreigners there drank wine in broad daylight, embracing South Korean women. They did all sorts of obscene things. At night, they danced to uproarious music, such as Jig and Mambo, embracing girls who were almost naked. This was a sight which I abhorred to behold. Ordering various things to the South Korean rulers and regarding South Korea as a brothel, the U.S. rascals have treated South Korean women as prostitutes. Instead of being enraged by this, the South Korean rulers have stimulated the lascivious taste of the U.S. rascals by offering women to them and have engaged in money-making by doing so. Itaewon-Dong, Yongsang District, Seoul is called America in Seoul. There are over 150 restaurants and clubs where U.S. rascals drink wine and chase whores.

Because of the prevalence of the U.S. trend for decadence and Yankee culture, South Korea is now being plagued by a lascivious, dissipated, and luxurious lifestyle and by various crimes. Politics and society--everything--are corrupt

and infected in South Korea. Critically asking, "Is it clean politics and a clean climate?" some conscientious figures and people have rejected and opposed Chon Tu-hwan's corrupt politics. While working for the farmers' band in a folklore village, I sang a song criticizing rascal Chon Tu-hwan and the U.S. rascals. I have brought a drum here to sing this song. [Mun sings a folklore song in tune with a beating drum--words indistinct] [applause]

[Reporter] I have appreciated the song. I am a reporter from the TONGIL SIBO newspaper office. I believe that young man Mun Sang-chol must have things to say to the South Korean people and to his former colleagues. Would you speak on this occasion?

[Mun] Although I have many things to say, I will say only a few things on this occasion. Today, the South Korean people ardently desire to achieve reunification. I wish that the fatherland's reunification be achieved at the earliest possible date so that the South Korean people can enjoy happiness in the paradise of the people just as the North Korean brethren do. I believe that, to achieve this end, we should beat and banish the U.S. rascals, obstacles to the fatherland's reunification, and expel Chon Tu-hwan. I also believe that, if the South Korean people join efforts in their struggle, the United States will withdraw from South Korea and that rascal and traitor Chon Tu-hwan will be overthrown. I firmly believe that this will expedite the fatherland's reunification. I enthusiastically urge officers and men of the South Korean Armed Forces to assume a conscientious, patriotic stand, to turn the muzzles of their guns--which they have aimed at the North--toward the U.S. rascals and Chon Tu-hwan, and to contribute to the sacred cause of the people from all walks of life for reunification. [applause]

[Moderator] Any questions?

[Mun] Because it appears that there are no further questions. I would like to say one more thing. Availing myself of this opportunity, I firmly pledge to show loyalty to the end to the great General Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Kim Chong-il, who have opened the road of rejuvenation for me as I see today, and to contribute to the cause of the fatherland's reunification. Long live the great leader General Kim Il-song! [applause] Long live the dear leader Kim Chong-il. [applause]

[Moderator] We now end the press conference with young man Mun Sang-chol. [applause]

CSO: 4110/57

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT BODIES PROPOSE TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK110058 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Report on the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the SPA held in Pyongyang on 10 January]

[Text] Information on the Joint Meeting of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and the Standing Committee of the SPA

The joint meeting of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and the Standing Committee of the SPA was held in Pyongyang on 10 January 1984. Participating in the joint meeting were members of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and members of the Standing Committee of the SPA. An agenda item on taking a new measure to achieve a peaceful solution to the Korean question was put before the meeting. The meeting comprehensively analyzed the tense situation that has been created in our country and discussed measures to achieve a favorable breakthrough for peace in and the independent reunification of the country.

The joint meeting noted the following with regard to the grave situation in which the strained situation on the Korean peninsula has been further aggravated and in which the danger of war--a nuclear war in particular--is increasing rapidly:

In recent years, the U.S. attempt to perpetuate its military occupation of South Korea has become less disguised. The United States is trying to seize South Korea as its permanent colonial, military base. Today, East Asia, including South Korea, has been proclaimed an area of vital importance to the interests of the United States, and the security of South Korea [Hanguk] is defined as being directly linked to that of the United States. Accordingly, the U.S. Armed Forces, which were once supposedly to have been withdrawn from South Korea and surrounding areas, have instead been augmented on a large scale, and the modernization of the South Korean Army [Namchoson kukgun] has been promoted. Provocative acts against us have been rapidly expanded and intensified, thereby reaching an extremely dangerous stage today.

The Team Spirit joint military exercise, which has been staged annually, is a test and preliminary war which is indeed no different from a real war. It will be conducted on a larger scale than last year's exercise, which was called the largest in history.

To create a war atmosphere, the consciousness of North-South confrontation and crises has been extensively infused among the South Korean people, and the anti-Republic commotions of inciting hatred against fellow countrymen are reaching a climax.

Cognizant of the facts that the danger of nuclear war actually exists in our country today and that there is sufficient possibility for it to expand across the entire globe, the joint meeting noted the following:

South Korea has become a U.S. powder keg for a nuclear war and a nuclear attack base targeted against the northern half of the Republic. Various types of nuclear weapons, including nuclear bombs and shells, numbering about 1,000, and delivery mechanisms, including Lance missiles and F-16 fighter-bombers, have already been deployed in South Korea.

The undisguised nuclear blackmail that, if a nuclear war broke out in Korea, the United States would use nuclear weapons has been repeated. South Korea is becoming one of the basic elements of the U.S. strategy in Asia and the world, and the military bases in South Korea are being converted into a forward U.S. nuclear base for aggression against Asia as well as the northern half of the Republic. The United States is now trying to deploy Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles--the updated intermediate-range nuclear missiles--and neutron bombs--the most barbarous means of massacre--in South Korea.

The triangular military alliance--a new military bloc that is an Asian version of NATO--that is being actively forged among the United States, Japan, and South Korea is aimed at providing the legal conditions not only for paving the way for upgrading the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and dispatching them overseas, but also for mobilizing even the South Korean Armed Forces [namchoson kukgun muryok] in Asia and the Pacific region.

If a war broke out in Korea, it could not be a local war restricted only to the Korean peninsula. It would not be a war involving conventional weapons, but would turn into a total nuclear war.

Confirming the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, the joint meeting noted the following: It is obvious what calamities would be inflicted on our nation and the peoples of Asia and the world if a war broke out in Korea and, furthermore, if it became a nuclear war. We can never allow our nation to fall victim to a nuclear war staged by outside forces or the sacred fatherland to be devastated as the theater of such a nuclear war.

The United States says that we are trying to invade the South and that it has increased armed forces and deployed even nuclear weapons in South Korea to prevent a southward invasion. However, the United States does not have to fear an invasion of the South by us. We have declared, more than once or twice, that we have no intention of invading the South and that we are not trying to settle the question of Korean reunification through war. Ten years ago, we proposed talks to conclude a peace agreement with the United States. This itself confirmed our invariable peace-loving stand. This notwithstanding, the United States has not trusted our peace policy, but has continuously

sought confrontation from the standpoint of strength, distrusting and fearing us. This benefits no one, and can be called indiscrete.

The joint meeting unanimously acknowledged that, in light of the existing, (?fundamental) measures to prevent the approaching danger of war and to take the initiative in achieving a breakthrough in opening a favorable phase in the efforts for peace and independent reunification of the country should be taken.

The meeting noted the following: Anyone who does not want war, but rather peace and peaceful reunification, in Korea should not rely on strength, but should meet and hold dialogue. Relying on armed forces is not the way to settle a problem. Only when we meet directly and hold dialogue can we remove the misunderstanding and distrust which have accumulated during our long (?separation), approach each other, and find a rational way to settle problems through sincere discussion. Dialogue is the only means by which the dangerous developments in the current situation of rushing toward the brink of war can be directed to peace and independent and peaceful reunification.

From this standpoint, the joint meeting decided to propose tripartite talks, allowing the South Korean authorities, another side which is responsible for today's increased tensions in Korea, to also participate in the talks between us and the United States.

Regarding our position for proposing the tripartite talks, the meeting indicated as the following: The United States has an unavoidable responsibility for ensuring peace in Korea and eliminating the obstacles that have been laid on the road of reunification. For the almost 40 years since World War II, the United States has been deeply involved in the Korean issue. In particular, the United States stationed its troops in South Korea and seized command of the South Korean Army, thus, in fact, placing South Korea under its control.

The United States is chiefly responsible for the constantly strained situation on the Korean peninsula and for today's situation of being driven to the brink of war. Under such circumstances, we can neither eliminate tension in our country nor can we remove the danger of war thoroughly and open up a peaceful stage for national reunification unless we meet directly with the United States to solve the question. This is why we proposed DPRK-U.S. talks from the early days and have been keeping the door for dialogue open.

Looking correctly at the urgent situation on the Korean peninsula, where tension is being aggravated, the United States should not ignore dialogue with us any longer and should sincerely respond to the talks we are proposing.

The South Korean authorities, actively following the United States, have given South Korea to it as a nuclear base for its Asian strategy, are intensifying military collusion with Japan, and are pursuing confrontation with us, carrying outside forces on their back. This relates to the daily strained situation in our country. The South Korean authorities should force the U.S. forces in South Korea to withdraw, rather than keeping them, and should take practical measures to ease tension between the North and the South instead of pursuing North-South confrontation. They should be prepared to discuss such questions in tripartite talks.

The joint meeting indicated the following: Our new proposal for convening tripartite talks is an important one with epochal significance for peacefully solving the Korean question. This is an expression of our sincere efforts to solve the grave situation on the Korean peninsula, which is in a cross-roads of war and peace, peacefully through dialogue and negotiations with any means. This is also an expression of our earnest desire to remain faithful to our national duty assigned by the Korean people and to the peace-loving mission we are assigned before the Asian people and the people of the world.

If talks were convened, the questions of removing tension on the Korean peninsula and of providing conditions favorable for independent and peaceful reunification would be successfully discussed and reasonable measures for breaking through the prevailing dangerous situation in such a way as to correspond to mutual interests would be sought.

Recognizing that the questions of concluding a peace treaty between the DPRK and the United States and of withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea should be discussed in the tripartite talks, the joint meeting pointed out the following:

Concluding a peace treaty between the DPRK and the United States and withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea would basically ensure the consolidation of peace in Korea and are a prerequisite for independently achieving the cause of reunification without the interference of outside forces.

These are the historic tasks that have waited for a solution for the more than 30 years since the conclusion of the Korean Armistice Agreement. Today's acute situation in our country, which embraces the danger of war, is the inevitable result of the U.S. policy of standing on a position of strength which has been constantly intensified amid an unstable truce state of neither peace nor war. If the United States truly wanted peace in Korea and in Asia, it would legally declare an end to the state of war in Korea as a party which signed the Korean Armistice Agreement; it would not hesitate to turn DPRK-U.S. relations into stable, peaceful ones; it would put an end to the abnormal situation of placing U.S. troops in confrontation with the Korean People's Army in our country, which is far across an ocean from the United States; and it would withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea.

We hold that such questions should be solved through a peace agreement for stable peace on the Korean peninsula. When the peace agreement is concluded and the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea, the source of the threat to peace in our country and the hinderance to the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland will be eliminated, and a bright prospect for the peaceful solution of the Korean question will be opened.

After U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea in accordance with the peace agreement, peace in Korea will be sufficiently guaranteed. We will ensure all the conditions for maintaining a stable peace in Korea, and the United States will be able to take its hands off the Korean issue in an honorable manner without losing face or damaging its interests.

The conclusion of a peace agreement will create a good condition for normalizing the DPRK-U.S. relations.

Proposing the adoption of a nonaggression declaration [pulgachim sonon] between the North and the South in the tripartite talks, the joint meeting indicated the following:

While the prevailing situation in which enormous armed forces of the North and South each other is left intact, we cannot totally eliminate the possibility of a clash of armed forces in our country. This abnormal situation causes misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and the South and forces us to waste enormous manpower and material resources. This benefits no one.

Today, when a measure for easing tension in Korea is more urgent than ever before, the North and the South should solve this question first of all. For this, we hold that a nonaggression declaration which pledges that one party will not attack the other party with armed forces and which views a drastic reduction of armed forces and armaments in order to eliminate military confrontation, should be adopted. We believe that this declaration would be another important step contributing to peace in our country and the cause of peaceful reunification and would firmly guarantee peace and security on the Korean peninsula after the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

After conditions favorable to the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland are created by concluding a peace agreement with the United States and adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, the North and the South will begin dialogue for reunification. Stressing that, through this dialogue, we should strive to solve the reunification question based on the principles of independence, peace, and great national unity in accordance with the 4 July North-South joint statement which was already agreed upon, the joint meeting noted the following:

The principles of independence, peace, and great national unity are the cornerstone for the solution of the question of national reunification.

In accordance with the spirit of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement, we should respect and sincerely implement this principle and should not run counter to it. We should reject the interference of any outside force, following the principle of independence, and should have confidence in solving the question of national reunification with the strength of the Korean people themselves.

We should not pursue military confrontation, observing the principle of peace, and should restrain ourselves from creating tension. At the same time, we should strive to attain unity between the North and the South, transcending differences in ideologies and systems based on the principle of great national unity.

An end should be put to the policy of anticommunist confrontation which creates antagonism and mistrust among the fellow countrymen.

Stressing that the most reasonable method for national reunification which embodies the principles of independence, peace, and great national unity is to reunify the two areas into a confederal state based on a self-governing system, leaving intact the different ideologies and ideas between the North and the South, the meeting indicated as follows:

The confederal state, based on the self-governing system, would be an independent country free from restraint by anyone and from being a satellite of any other country. This state would be a neutral country not siding with any party and not becoming involved in any bloc. This state would be a peaceful country where neither North nor South could enforce its will on the other, nor any party could conquer the other. Neither northward nor southward invasion or invasion by outside forces would be allowed. A national congress for collecting the will of the entire Korean people in the North and the South should be provided for the birth of such a confederal state.

We recognize that various aforementioned questions, including the one of founding of a confederal state, should be discussed in the dialogue for reunification between the North and the South. At the same time, we express our readiness to discuss other proposals which the other party may make.

The joint meeting pointed out the following:

If the United States and the South Korean authorities correctly realize our sincere proposal, which is of (?fundamental) significance, the tripartite talks can be convened at an early date and a new breakthrough will be opened for solving the Korean issue without fail. With such an expectation and firm belief, we will make all efforts to convene the tripartite talks.

The joint meeting between the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly decided to officially propose the convening of the tripartite talks with the unanimous approval of the participants and to send the letters containing this proposal to the U.S. Congress and Government and the South Korean authorities.

CSO: 4110/064

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR HAILS KIM CHONG-SUK'S REVOLUTIONARY EXPLOITS

SK261133 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
23 Dec 83

[Dialogue between station announced and Madam Yun on the revolutionary achievements of the late Kim Chong-suk, Kim Il-song's first wife and Kim Chong-il's mother, titled "Lofty Life Devoted to the Fatherland" from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Announcer] How are you? December 24 marks the 66th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the immortal and indomitable revolutionary fighter. So, in this hour I would like to recall together with you her brilliant revolutionary achievements and lofty traits displayed in the struggle for national liberation and for national independence and reunification. Now, would you briefly describe the esteemed Comrade Kim Chong-suk's life?

[Madam Yun] Comrade Kim Chong-suk was born on 24 December 1917 to a poor peasant family at (Osantap), Hyeryong-up, Hyeryong County, North Hamgyong Province. Her family was a patriotic and revolutionary one which struggled for national independence and for the people's freedom and liberation. Her father participated in the national independence movement in his early days in the area of the Yalu River. Her mother also actively assisted her father's independence movement effort. Comrade Kim Chong-suk's parents gallantly fought in the sacred war of mopping up Japanese imperialists, sticking by their patriotic integrity to the end. Comrade Kim Ki-chun, an elder brother of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, was also a revolutionary fighter who struggled for the country, upholding and following General Kim Il-song's revolutionary line. He died gloriously in the autumn of 1934 after bravely struggling to the end, while keeping the secrets of the revolutionary organizations. Comrade Kim Ki-song, a younger brother of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, was also killed in action in December 1934 after struggling for the nation and the country as a member of a children's organization of the village. Thus, Comrade Kim Chong-suk's family was a revolutionary one.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the immortal and indomitable revolutionary fighter, studied at a night school established by General Kim Il-song in 1930. At the night school, she cultivated her revolutionary consciousness. From the time when she first embarked on the road of revolution, Comrade Kim Chong-suk performed all revolutionary duties assigned her by the revolutionary organizations without fail. She brilliantly carried out sentry duty, communication liaison activities, and

other revolutionary duties as a member of the Youth Department of the Anti-Imperialist Union [panje tongmaeng]. In the [word indistinct] struggle in 1931, she energetically struggled at the head of the revolutionary ranks. In the [word indistinct] struggle in the spring of the next year, she carried out the liaison duties assigned by [word indistinct] in a responsible manner.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk joined the Young Communist League of Korea in July 1932 and was very active in the league. Soon, she went to a guerrilla district where she led children.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in September 1935. She was 18 years old then. From this time to 15 August 1945, she, a woman, participated in the anti-Japanese guerrilla activities in the Paektu Mountain area. Following national liberation in August 1945 to 1949, when she passed away, Comrade Kim Chong-suk continued to be active in the revolution, upholding and following General Kim Il-song's revolutionary line. Therefore, we can say that Comrade Kim Chong-suk's life was embroidered with the brilliant achievements of a great revolutionary fighter.

[Announcer] Now, we know that Comrade Kim Chong-suk was known to the world as the heroine of anti-Japanese struggle and the female general of partisans. Would you cite the achievements she performed in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle?

[Madam Yun] It can be said that every page of the history of the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle is embroidered with the heroic exploits performed by Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the outstanding female revolutionary. Even in the days of trial during which mopping up operations were constantly staged by the enemy and dreadful starvation had to be endured, and whenever there were unbearable hardships and trial such as history had never witnessed and human beings could not imagine, Comrade Kim Chong-suk undauntedly struggled to overcome them. Thus, she resolutely struggled with her devotion to the revolution and indomitable revolutionary will, thereby performing numerous revolutionary exploits.

[Madam Yun continues] On the road of her struggle under General Kim Il-song's anti-Japanese struggle line, Comrade Kim Chong-suk struggled with devotedness and loyalty. She was a female general with extraordinary wisdom, outstanding organizational talent, extraordinary leadership, and outstanding marksmanship.

In the [word indistinct] defense battle in October 1935, the Japanese imperialists began to attack the Korean People's Revolutionary Army with more than 10,000 troops and airplanes. At that time, Comrade Kim Chong-suk [passage indistinct] and swept the Japanese imperialists troops in one blow. In particular, she heroically defended the (entrance road) to [word indistinct] guerrilla district.

Seeing that ammunition had run out in the Korean People's Revolutionary Army defending the guerrilla district, she carried ammunition and other supplies to the revolutionary army in defiance of the falling shells and bombs. Thus, she guaranteed the victory of the revolutionary army in the battle to defend the guerrilla district.

She also performed outstanding and heroic exploits in many battles, including the (Musung) and [word indistinct] battle, the battle to establish the guerrilla base on Paektu Mountain, the battle to advance to the fatherland in 1939, the encircling operations in the area northeast of Paektu Mountain, various small unit operations at Paektu Mountain in the 1940's, and the operations to liberate the fatherland. Thus, Comrade Kim Chong-suk performed in these battles as a female general of the anti-Japanese struggle.

[Announcer] It is said that Comrade Kim Chong-suk not only outstandingly led these battles but also skillfully led difficult underground political operations and political activities of the masses. What do you think of this?

[Madam Yun] That's correct. Under all difficult circumstances, Comrade Kim Chong-suk outstandingly and wisely waged and led active organizational and political activities and propaganda activities among the masses with her lofty and wise sense of responsibility, outstanding organizational skill, and extraordinary leadership.

In the spring of 1937 she was ordered by General Kim Il-song to go to the areas around the (Changpaek) Prefecture of China and many other areas in the country with a mission of underground operations. In these areas, she inculcated class consciousness among farmers while helping with their farm work in the daytime. At night, she indoctrinated members of the underground revolutionary organizations so as to rebuild the destroyed revolutionary organizations. Thanks to this, the organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Society in these areas came to be firmly consolidated, and legal public organizations and lower organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Society came to be newly organized throughout the country.

She also firmly rallied the broad masses around the great General Kim Il-song so that they could join the anti-Japanese struggle.

[Announcer] Indeed, the energetic struggle waged by Comrade Kim Chong-suk is a model which all people carrying out the revolution today should emulate.

[Madam Yun] That's true. Even following liberation in 1945 Comrade Kim Chong-suk invariably undertook an energetic activity to organize and rally the masses around the great leader in the great work to build a rich new fatherland.

After returning in triumph to the fatherland and while staying in Chongjin for a short time, Comrade Kim Chong-suk toured and inspected many plants and enterprises, including the (Puryong) metallurgical plant and the (Komosan) cement plant. There, she taught various methods for rehabilitating the destroyed facilities and to increase production. She also toured many farm villages in North and South Pyongan Provinces and, there, explained to farmers the policy of land reforms. Thus, she waged an active political activity among the broad masses to organize and mobilize the farmers.

In particular, Comrade Kim Chong-suk rallied women into a political organization. She firmly built the organizations of the Women's League. Thus, she made great contributions to strengthening and developing the movements for the interests of women.

[Announcer] It can be said that, in light of her great activity and achievements, she was precisely a chuche-type communist vanguard fighter who was infinitely faithful to the great leader and a model of chuche-type revolutionaries. What do you think of this?

[Madam Yun] We can say that Comrade Kim Chong-suk's lofty image is brilliant in the history of the chuche revolutionary struggle and is being cherished in the hearts of all our people as a permanent star because her loyalty to the great leader was more sincere than any others and was pure. She firmly believed that only Comrade Kim Il-song could attain the aspiration of the entire nation and upheld the leader in all sincerity as the great sun of the revolution.

She assumed the task of ensuring the leader's health and security as her invincible faith.

[Announcer] The respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk looked after and loved comrades of the revolution more warmly than any others.

[Madam Yun] You are right. She acted only for the benefit of comrades, always remaining selfless. For an example, when the guerrillas' warehouse ran short of food in the early stage, she personally made rice-cakes for soldiers. Seeing the soldiers eating the cakes with gusto, she gave all the cakes to the soldiers, even her own share, not showing any sign of her hunger. Thus, she cared for comrades even at the risk of her own life. During nights when the soldiers were asleep after an arduous march, she kept awake and patched up clothes of the soldiers all by herself and dried out their shoes.

She always shared her joys and sorrows with the masses. Returning to the fatherland after the national liberation, she spend much time with workers and peasants and helped their work, including milling grain and weeding. Remembering deceased old comrades, she found out the whereabouts of their children and sent them to the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. She also visited them very often and warmly cared for them.

Closely associating with families and children of the revolutionaries who died in the struggle for national liberation, as well as the revolutionaries and democratic figures who went to the North from the South, she took good care of them. She personally reared the two daughters of Mr Yo Un-yong who went to the North and sent them to the higher educational school.

Personally meeting with every South Korean revolutionary who went to the North, Comrade Kim Chong-suk extended warm words of encouragement and looked after them. All this touches our hearts.

[Announcer] Indeed, when we recall the revolutionary exploits of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, we overflow with a resolve to more firmly prepare ourselves to be a chuche-type revolutionary, following her great example, and to realize her will in her lifetime by achieving the South Korean revolution at an early date. Thank you.

[Madam Yun] Thank you.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA'S EXPORTATION OF UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE AND TERRORISM

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean No 11, Nov 83 pp 58-70

[Article: "Exportation of Violent Revolution and Strengthening the Ability for International Revolution"]

[Text] As a strategic move against South Korea, North Korea has advocated the strengthening of its ability to promote international revolution, and has chosen the tactic of exporting violent revolution to gain international support. Since the second half of the 1960's, North Korea has been stepping up its foreign military aids primarily for the Third World countries. This has been done through activities such as the overthrow of foreign governments, guerrilla training, and through supplying funds and arms.

Such approaches are quite different from those communist countries like the Soviet Union or the People's Republic of China, both of which give foreign aid to expand their spheres of power. Other communist countries such as the Soviet Union and the PRC, place more emphasis on nonviolent means such as ideology, economy, and culture in their foreign aid as opposed to arms and violence. In contrast, North Korea stresses violence, government overthrow, and conspiracy. Accordingly, their methods have come to be known under a special term, "exportation of violent revolution."

The main feature of North Korea's exportation of revolution includes the aiding of such activities as propaganda, agitation, terror, revolt, guerrilla training, and the supply of funds and arms. Since the latter half of the 1960's, North Korea has become serious in exporting such violent revolutions. It might be said that such North Korean policies are closely related to the U.S. military presence in the Republic of Korea. As long as the U.S. military remains in Korea, it is unlikely that North Korea will launch a direct military invasion on South Korea because North Korea had previously experienced a failure in its attempt at the military takeover of South Korea in 1950. Also, North Korea must have concluded from the experience in the war against the United States in Vietnam, beginning in the mid-1960's, that unconventional war would prove to be effective.

Accordingly, North Korea finds it justified to export violence in its struggles against imperialism and colonialism, and for the communist revolution. The countries that North Korea targeted for its export of violence had been the non-aligned nations and the Third World countries, but since the beginning of the

1970's, North Korea has expanded the scope and has included terrorist groups, separatists, and even the anti-establishment groups in the advanced Western nations. North Korea has been most interested in approaching anti-South Korean organizations abroad.

Since July 1966, North Korea has been directly involved in terrorist activities 33 times in 28 countries including Mexico. These included participating in coup d'etat abroad, engaging in destructive activities, giving orders to assassinate foreign leaders, and involving in demonstrations. Also between 1966 and 1982, North Korea invited over 5,000 persons from approximately 35 countries and gave them guerrilla training of 3 to 18 months duration. Also, to support the activities of terrorist groups abroad, North Korea provided for operation funds of at least \$3.5 million to terrorist groups in 16 countries including Bolivia. Arms supplied to the terrorist groups abroad by North Korea come in all shapes and sizes, ranging from AK rifles, light machine guns, AA guns and trench mortars, to torpedos. At present, as many as 65 countries are objects of North Korean export of violence. Eleven of these are in Asia, 3 in Europe, 18 in Central and South America, and 33 in the Middle East and Africa.

Since May 1976, North Korea has been exporting violence to Burma, where the tragic bomb assassination recently took place at the Aungmye Cemetery. North Korea trained and supplied arms to the members of the Federal Nationalism Front, an anti-government organization in Burma. Also, over several occasions, North Korea aided violence in Sri Lanka and India, where President Chun Doo-hwan was scheduled to make state visits, beginning 8 October. In April 1971, Sri Lanka expelled North Korean Ambassador Hwang Young-woo along with his embassy staff. They were involved in supplying the anti-government guerrillas with North Korean-made arms and funds. Their activities were discovered when the two armed rebels, who were arrested for their plot to assassinate then Prime Minister Bandaranaike, made a confession that they were under orders of North Korea.

In the case of India, North Korea supplied political funds amounting to \$1.5 million to India's Communist Party during the general elections in February 1971. In October 1979, North Korean involvement in the guerrilla activities of the northeastern region of India was exposed when an Indian authorities discovered North Korean-made grenades, sub-machine guns, 5 RPG-2s, and 17 rifles among the arms seized from the rebels, along with 4 North Korean military operatives. On the basis of this discovery, on 7 November of the same year, the Indian Ambassador to Pyongyang personally protested to Kim Il-song. Despite such revelations, North Korea continued to aid the terrorists. On 2 June 1982, the Indian Home Ministry recommended the deportation of Yi Chang-yong. He was the third secretary connected with the North Korean Embassy staff's engagement in the illegal brain-washing scheme aimed at college students, and the illegal transactions of foreign currencies in collusion with Indian trading companies. He was subsequently deported in the form of voluntary departure.

From what is known up to now about the bombing tragedy at Aungmye, it is still not clear whether or not North Korea conducted it singlehandedly or if North Korea did it in collaboration with the Burmese terrorists, or if North Korea had the aid of terrorists from a third country. But, judging from the developments surrounding the tragedy, it appears that the incident is closely related to

North Korea's exporting of violence. These developments include the adamant refusal of the cemetery guard to allow a metal detector search of the area prior to the incident, and the arrest of 11 cemetery guards. Moreover, according to a report, North Korea had an alternate plan in store to attempt the assassination in Sri Lanka or India should the plan have failed in Burma. Thus, again this incident must have a close connection with North Korea's exportation of violence.

Terror and Violence

North Korea treats terror as an important element of nonconventional tactics. Basically, terror is not defined by the status of the terrorist or the cause, but by the basic nature of the action. Therefore, all the terrorist acts are state crime. That is to say, the acts include murder, kidnapping, arson, and bombing. Accordingly, terrorism cannot be a main tactic if it is viewed from the standpoint that the formal revolutionary strategy of communism is, first of all, to arm the main constituents with Marxism, and then to reduce popular-armed insurrections which would eventually bring about a successful revolution.

But, because the contemporary communist revolutionary strategy, especially post World War II, has adopted terrorism as a main tactic, it is now an exclusive monopoly of the communists. Being aware of the fact that propaganda and agitation alone would never be able to mobilize the masses, the communists either eliminate the opponents and non-collaborators, or make them impotent, and then use terrorist tactics like threats, murder, or kidnapping to accelerate the mobilization of the masses.

The objectives of terrorist tactics are as follows: first of all, to weaken the government's control over the masses by eliminating or making powerless the opponents or noncollaborators in influential leadership positions; secondly, to foment the masses' sense of distrust towards the government by exposing the government's inability through the creation of an atmosphere of unrest and confusion; and thirdly, to coerce the masses into actively participating in anti-government activities.

Such a stage of terror is followed by one of strike and revolt. The tactics in this stage are designed to foment dissatisfaction and chaos among the people and to cause the government to lose control. This could be achieved by paralyzing economic activities and by inducing social chaos through instigation of workers to air grievances by going on strike or job slowdowns for higher wages, shorter hours, and improved working conditions. Also, the tactics are to foment social unrest and to encourage anti-government sentiments through various kinds of worker, student, or city resident demonstrations. The tactics are designed to turn these agitated conditions into violent uprisings and a struggle for power.

It is a widely known fact that the effects of terrorism and violence in the communist revolution are very great. One good example of this fact was that more than 12,000 civilians, of which 6,130 were murdered, fell victim to terrorism between 1960 and 1961 in Vietnam. Moreover, the terrorism intensified even after the formal U.S. intervention in the Vietnam conflict. For a period of 10 years which ended in 1965, no less than 25,000 civilians were believed to have been murdered or kidnapped.

The Aungsan incident may also be viewed as a North Korean attempt to achieve its objectives by throwing South Korea into a chaotic state through the creation of a power vacuum in Seoul. The terror tactics which North Korea has been strengthening and executing since the second half of the 1960's is far better organized and more active than any other communist revolutionary war in the past. Accordingly, North Korea has become the leading terror exporting regime. Aside from the North Korean terrorist activities in Korea, Central and South America, Africa and other Third World countries, its support for the terrorist organizations in the Western nations during 1970's were as follows. First of all, in June 1972, North Korean military operatives were dispatched to the Irish Republican Army (IRA) where they helped promote anti-government activities. Four or five North Korean special agents were secretly sent to the IRA. They trained guerrillas, gave instructions on how to destroy and blow up installations, how to carry out kidnappings and the assassination of leaders, and how to disrupt the society. Secondly, in April 1973, the Meinhoff Gang, the largest terrorist organization in West Germany, made requests to Kim Il-song for a supply of automatic rifles and training. Thirdly, in June 1971, North Korea aided the Black Panthers, a leftwing organization consisting of 1,200 radical black Americans, by teaching methods of guerrilla training and revolution. Fourthly, in June 1975, North Korea urged Juan Medes, a Politburo member of the Puerto Rican Communist Party, and an advocate of Puerto Rican independence, to launch terrorist activities on the 100th anniversary of American independence.

Besides these cases, when the North Korean plot to assassinate President Chun Doo Hwan during his state visit to Canada was discovered, the principal plotter fled to North Korea. North Korea is inviting the leaders of anti-South Korean organizations in the U.S. to visit North Korea, and is providing shelters for the Japanese Red Army Faction terrorist group. They are also frantically exporting violent revolutions to the advanced industrial nations of the West.

Guerrilla Warfare

In communist revolutionary war, the stage of guerrilla warfare precedes the stage of the regular warfare. If we look at the process of development of the communist revolution, it may be said that terrorism and violent uprisings precede guerrilla warfare. Since North Korea believes that the communist takeover of South Korea will be ultimately possible only with strategy that combines the regular and nonconventional warfare, North Korea's nonconventional tactics are multifarious, and its scale of operations ranks first in the world. North Korea has upgraded its guerrilla war ability to the level whereby guerrillas could form their own war front independently without having to play simple auxiliary roles for the regular war.

North Korea is upgrading the nonconventional tactics with guerrilla units as its mainstay to the level of regular warfare tactics because they plan to take over South Korea by avoiding direct confrontation with the U.S. military in South Korea. They plan to use armed guerrillas either to induce a civil war by weakening the government through internal chaos or to complete the takeover of a certain region by blitz operations. In either case, they intend to bypass the U.S. forces in Korea.

At present, North Korea's special attack units which are capable of executing a nonconventional war are about 100,000 men strong. Organizationally, these special attack units are placed under the control of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Labor Party and under the Intelligence Bureau of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces. The Liason Department was recently created under the secretary in charge of Southern Operations in Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee, and it mainly deals with the underground party operations. Under the Liason Department, there are seven or eight escort units and Unit 695, which is in charge of training of the operatives. Presently, the Liason Department is manned by over 1,270 persons.

But, the special units primarily in charge of guerrilla warfare are under the command of the Intelligence Bureau of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces. The units under the Intelligence Bureau include the Special 8th Army Corps, its light infantry brigade, and a maritime special attack unit. Under the Special 8th Army Corps, there are such brigades as light infantry, air penetration, coastal landing and intelligence. The Special 8th Army Corps consists of 12 brigades, totaling about 40,510. Aside from the 8th Army Corps' own light infantry brigade, 7 light infantry brigades, and 4 sharpshooting brigades are deployed among the Corps, and they consist of 21,720 men and 12,410 men respectively. In addition, there are: one sharpshooting brigade of 3,470 men under the direct command of the Intelligence Bureau; 5 strike brigades totaling 12,000 men; and 20 light industry battalions totaling 8,520 men which are under the frontline army divisions. Their total strength is about 100,000.

As has been made clear in the preceding discussions, although North Korea's nonconventional units have an enormous capacity to undertake underground operations; its capacity to launch a guerrilla war is also formidable. Judging from the fact that North Korea possesses such enormous and powerful special operatives, it is apparent that they will continue their provocative trial and error in all types, both in and out of Korea, ranging from the kidnapping of common people to seizure of special regions. In view of such situations, we need to redouble our vigilance.

Table 1. Infiltration Capability of North Korea's Special Attack Units

Unit	Formation	Number of persons
Special 8th Army Corps	12 Brigades	40,510 persons
Army Corps Light Infantry Brigade	7 Brigades	21,720
Army Corps Sharpshooting Brigade	4 Brigades	12,410
Sharpshooting Brigade under the direct command of the Intelligence Bureau	1 Brigade	3,470
Strike Brigade	5 Brigades	12,000
Frontline Army Division Light Infantry Battalion	20 Battalions	8,520
Operatives belonging to the Labor Party		1,270
Total	35 Brigades	99,930 persons

Table 2. North Korea's Export of Violent Revolution

Country	Date	Support activity	Reference
Sri Lanka	71. 4	North Korean Ambassador Hwang Yong-woo and his embassy staff were expelled from the country for their involvement in the supply of North Korean-made arms and funds to the anti-government guerrillas Two arrested armed rebels, who attempted the life of then the prime minister Bandranaike, confessed that they were under North Korean orders	
India	71. 2	Political Work Funds of \$1.5 million were supplied to the Indian Communist Party during the Indian General Elections.	
	79. 10	Discovered North Korean made hand grenades, submachine guns, 5 RPG-2s, and 17 rifles among the arms seized from the guerrillas in the northwestern region of India. Arrested four North Korean military operatives. On November 7, 1979, the Indian Ambassador to Pyongyang protested the case described above when he met Kim Il-song.	
	82. 6. 2	The Home Ministry of India proposed the expulsion of Yi Chang-yong, a third secretary at the North Korean Embassy in connection with the North Korean Embassy staff members' illegal engagements in brainwashing operations for college students groups, and their illegal transactions of foreign currencies in collusion with Indian companies.	
Bangladesh	74. 11.	The Bangladesh Naval authorities confiscated a large quantity of North Korean made arms and ammunitions on a ship belonging to Thailand.	
Pakistan	71. 12	Arms and ammunitions including 13 130mm cannons shipped from Hungnam, North Korea were unloaded in Karachi.	NEW YORK TIMES
Thailand	76. 2.	About 25 guerrillas of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) were sent to Pyongyang via Hanoi to receive guerrilla training. This was revealed by a communist party operative who defected to the Thai military authorities.	
	77. 3.	A follow-up group of 30 men were sent to North Korea to receive training.	
Burma	76. 5	North Korea aided the anti-government group (Federal Nationalism Front) with training and arms.	THE NATION

United Kingdom (IRA)	72. 6	North Korean military operatives infiltrated into the IRA and conducted guerrilla training. 4 or 5 North Korean special agents were secretly sent in to Northern Ireland to train armed guerrillas and to teach how to destroy and blow up various installations, how to kidnap and assassinate leaders, and how to disrupt the society for the IRA.	BBC Broadcasting DAILY TELEGRAPH
West Germany	76.	The Meinhoff Gang, a radical leftist group in West Germany made a request to North Korea for help in military training and political support. The request was made to Kim Il-song for the supply of automatic rifles and the training.	In August 1981, West German prosecutor made the announcement
Sweden	82. 4. 8	North Korean Embassy staff member inquired about how to obtain the equipment capable of juxtaposing special designs on the papers used for driver's licenses and personal identification.	
Mexico	71. 3	Attorney General of the Mexican Federal Government made an announcement that 17 of the 50 North Korean trained Mexican Revolutionary Action Unit (MRA) were arrested while they were plotting to overthrow the government.	
	73. 12	Confirmed that North Korean guerrilla training instructors are in the MRA.	
	76. 12	North Korea was deeply involved in the guerrilla activities during the transfer of power in Mexico. In 1969, when Cuba and North Vietnam refused to train Mexican guerrillas, 50 of them were sent to Pyongyang and received training. Although most of these guerrillas are either dead or imprisoned, about 21 of the leading functionaries, who were in turn trained by them, remain active. It is estimated that they have about 200 operatives under their secret control.	CONTENITO MONTHLY
United States	71. 6.	Aided the leftwing groups including the 'Black Panthers' which consisted of 1,200 blacks, with the methods for revolution and guerrilla movement.	
Panama	82. 6.	Pacific Sabedrna, the chief of the Immigration Bureau, announced that 5 North Korean agents were expelled under the suspicion of attempting to approach the radical	

leftist groups and to engage in destructive activities. On 12 April 1982, the North Korean agents entered Panama via Jamaica, visited Jamaica again between 10 May and 16 May, and returned to Panama on 16 May. They were expelled from the country while they were engaged in the activity. Those expelled were: Kim Young, (his real name was Won Min-hwan), Baek In-su, Choi Su-gil, Ko Du-bong, and Kim Hyon-ju, who was expelled from Bolivia to Peru on 9 May 1978). The Immigration Bureau and the military authorities took action to freeze \$500,000 of North Korean bank deposits in Panama. A certain person was stopped from leaving the country for Cuba after having withdrawn \$50,000 from the North Korean operation funds.

According to the information obtained by this office, Kim Jung-il gave direct orders to establish joint venture companies in Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Nicaragua.

El Salvador	80. 12	Leftwing guerrillas of El Salvador received training in North Korea.	
Guatemala	78. 2.	Over 100 operatives of the leftwing guerrilla army (People's Liberation Army) received training in North Korea.	
	80. 12	Leftwing guerrillas (number unknown) received training in North Korea.	
Nicaragua	80. 4.	Home Minister Thomas Bogue secretly visited North Korea and concluded an agreement to receive arms and training instructors for the Sandinister guerrillas.	
	81. 3.	Dispatched 50 North Korean military operatives to Nicaragua. By joining the Soviet Union's penetration into Central and South Americas with Cuba as its outpost, North Korea has stepped up its diplomatic offensives in these regions and involved itself deeply in the civil wars in Nicaragua and El Salvador.	WASHINGTON POST and U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
	82. 7.	Dispatched 3 Mig pilots.	
	83. 4.	North Korean military specialists helped the leftwing Sandinister regime in cooperation with the military functionaries of the Soviet Union and Cuba.	
Puerto Rico	75. 6.	When Juan Medes, a Politburo member of the Communist Party which advocates the independence of Puerto Rico from the United States visited North Korea, Yang Hyong-sup,	

secretary in charge of ideology in the North Korean Labor Party, instigated Medes to step up anti-U.S. terrorism on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of American independence.

Costa Rica	75. 5.	Kim Dong-en and three other North Korean agents were arrested when they instigated anti-government student riots.
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Argentina	73. 12.	North Korea established a guerrilla base in the Sao Paulo region and gave instructions on target shooting, dynamiting, and ideological education. Supplied the operation funds of \$695,000 between 1965 and 1973 to the People's Liberation Army (ERP), Jorge Maxter, and two leftwing groups.
	74. 9.	For the purpose of communizing South America, North Korea organized the 'Council of Left-wing Organizations in Latin America.' North Korean Colonel Yang Kuk-hak presided over a conference of revolutionary leaders and adopted resolutions. The resolutions were: a united front for the revolutions of the Central and South Americas to be formed; armed struggles to commence; and the Joint Committee for Revolutions which would be the headquarters of the guerrilla activities in Central and South Americas to be created.
	77. 10.	Provided the Argentina's Revolutionary People's Army (RPA), the Paraguay's Fatherland Defense Movement Association, and other radical left-wing groups with operation funds of about \$1.6 million.
	82. 4. 29	Negotiated North Korea's arms exportations through the North Korea-Panama International Trade Company.

Brazil	70. 11	North Korea established a guerrilla base at the Port Alegre area and provided ideological education along with how to assemble weapons. Supplied funds of about \$50,000 to Heraldo Baretto of the 'Revolutionary Struggle for Liberation,' a revolutionary organization, for the purchase of arms to be used for coup.
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Chile	71. 11.	After the presidential inauguration of Allende, North Korea established a large scale embassy in the capital Santiago, moved the North Korean trained guerrilla training mission from Cuba, established a new training school where North Korea guerrillas from Latin America and the Chilean radical leftwingers.
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	73. 6.	The government expelled Kim Chang-bon, a North Korean operative who was in charge of aiding and training the leftwing revolutionary movement (MIR), an anti-government guerrilla organization in the central highland.
	75.	Gustavo, a Chilean general, testified that North Korea was supporting the leftwing guerrillas, which were interested in overthrowing the Pinochet government with a large quantity of arms including rifles.
	76. 11.	Andreas Pakistal Aliende, the General Secretary of the MIR Central Committee, and other members of the mission visited Pyongyang and made a request for North Korean support.
Peru	77. 4.	Official of the National Intelligence Committee announced that 20 Peruvian leftwing women received training how to overthrow the government in the North Korean Trade Representative Office. It was reported that at the beginning of 1977, those Peruvian students who had received guerrilla training in Pyongyang returned to the country.
	77. 7.	On the occasion of the general strike in Peru, North Korean agents provided such instructions to the Peruvian anti-government organizations as how to assemble weapons, target shooting, and bomb making in the suburb of Lima.
	78.	Col. Yang Do-du of the North Korean Mission supervised guerrilla training including techniques of map reading, memorizing, photoduplicating, decoding, and in socialist education.
Uruguay	66.	The North Korean Trade Mission officials were implicated in the abortive coup and were expelled from the country.
	70. 11.	North Korea formed an organization called the "Committee on International Issues" within the Uruguayan Socialist Party, maintained a link with guerrilla groups, and attempted to integrate the guerrilla groups.
	72. 6.	South Korean Embassy in London announced that North Korea was exporting revolution including guerrilla instructors.
	73.	Provided operational funds of \$343,000 to the leftwing organizations affiliated to the Socialist Party.
Venezuela	66.	Provided an operational fund of \$50,000 to Manuel Camero of the National Liberation Army (FALN).
	82. 3.	Provided instructions on the people's revolutionary tactics and mountain guerrilla activities.

Yang Hyong-sup, a Central Committee member of the North Korean Labor Party, approached the Venezuelan Socialistic Movement Party. Subsequently, on 16 March, Yi Ho-yol of the External Cultural Association approached the 'Red Flag Corps,' a leftwing guerrilla organization. In this manner, North Korea strengthened its ties with the guerrilla groups in the Central and South Americas.

Guiana	78. 11.	Established a guerrilla center for the Central and South Americas in Guiana, and provided training and arms.	ALTIMAS NOTICIAS
	83. 2. 24	Supplied about 6,000 tons of arms and ammunitions.	
Bolivia	73.	Rallied the leftwing forces in Bolivia including Che Guevara and Juan Genchin, and provided funds amounting to \$280,000.	
	76. 10.	Provided training to the leaders of the Bolivia National Liberation Army (ELN) at the North Korean training school in Guiana.	
	78. 5. 9	North Korean operatives Kim Hyon-su, Pak Duk-jin, Kim Myong-hak were interrogated by the intelligence officials after their arrival in Bolivia. Subsequently, they were expelled under the suspicion of attempting to overthrow the government.	
Paraguay	73.	North Korea supplied an operational fund of \$180,000 to Paraguayan red operative named Jojas and instigated him to lead a military insurrection.	
Egypt	72.	Kim Young-sun, a North Korean Ambassador, was expelled from the country under the suspicion of instigating the college students in Cairo to stage anti-government demonstrations and to declare war on Israel.	
	73. 7.	Over 700 military guerrilla leaders were trained in Pyongyang.	
	73. 10.	During the Middle East War, North Korea aided Egypt by dispatching 30 pilots, 20 ground men, and missile technicians.	
	75. 11. 22	North Korea sent its military advisory mission to give instructions on Taekwondo karate, the operation and maintenance of missiles and other weapons and equipment.	
	75. 11. 22	Col. Han Ju-kyong, North Korean Military attache, was implicated in the case of the Shokori Spy group as a man behind, and was expelled from the country.	

*The Shokori Spy group supplied information to the military attaches from communist countries.

Lebanon	76. 4.	In the civil war in Lebanon, the North Korean military helped the leftwing Moslems in collaboration with such leftwing extremists as the Japanese Red Army faction, and those from Somalia and Pakistan. Kidnapped four Lebanese college coeds to Pyongyang to give spy training.	
	81. 12. 10	North Korean military operatives trained terrorists for international terrorism at the PLF Camp located in southern Lebanon.	
	82. 1. 15	Three hundred North Korean terrorists secretly entered Lebanon. Fifty North Korean guerrilla functionaries were deployed at the PLO's Shabur Camp in Beirut, six North Korean doctors were sent to a PLO hospital in Beirut, and the remainder were sent to the southern part of Lebanon.	ALAMAL and ALBAIRAC
	82. 7. 8	Among the arrested (80 plus international terrorists by the Israelis in Lebanon in July 1982), 24 were confirmed to be North Korean agents. Twenty-five North Korean terrorists were killed by the Israeli invasion. Among the 1,200 plus international terrorists who are currently active in Beirut, between 60 and 100 of them are North Koreans.	
	82. 12. 6	North Korea shipped 3,500 Japanese made Isuzu trucks to Lebanon and other areas after converting those trucks into artillery transporters.	The DONG-A ILBO
Palestine	72. 8.	Thirty Palestinian guerrillas were trained in North Korea. They supplied a large quantity of arms to the Arab terrorists.	
	73.	Between 70 and 80 North Korean guerrilla instructors conducted guerrilla training in Palestine.	
	75. 9.	Twelve Palestinian guerrillas received a 1-year course of military training.	
	76. 1.	From January 1972 North Korea provided a 3 to 5 month course of guerrilla education to foreign guerrillas and communist party members from such countries as Palestine, Zaire, Angola, and Mexico at the Special Reception Center located in Wonhongri, Kangdong-gun, Pyongnan. They were split up into groups of 30 and 40 members in each and spread out in the 14-15 reception centers.	

	81. 11	Following the visit of PLO's 'Arafat to North Korea, a close relationship between the two has developed. To prepare for the war with Israel, a large number of the PLO fighters are being trained in North Korea.	
Libya	77.	Dispatched the 10-member North Korean Military Advisory group.	
	77. 10.	During the Egypt-Libya border dispute, North Korean military personnel operated the Libyan tanks.	
	78.	Supplied a large quantity of trench mortars, anti-aircraft cannons, and ammunition.	
	79. 1.	Dispatched 330 air force personnel including pilots. As of January 1980, 20 of them remain and the rest were withdrawn.	
	80. 11.	North Korea dispatched military instructors to Libya, and Libyan military personnel were sent to North Korea for training. In return for North Korea's military aid, Libya provided economic aid to North Korea.	
	82. 2.	Supplied various types of artillery including rocket launchers and 105mm field artillery.	
	82. 5	Dispatched 20 weapon assembly technicians for the North Korean-made firearms.	
Syria	66.	Until 1976, for the occasion of the Middle East War, North Korea dispatched a total of 1,500 men of arms. For its first dispatch, 25 fighter pilots (2 platoon size) were sent.	
	73.	North Korea's second dispatch of the military was larger than the first one during the October War in the Middle East.	
	74.	After the October War, North Korea made the third military dispatch which consisted of 500 tank operators (1 battalion size) and two companies of fighter pilots.	
	75. 9.	Dispatched 200 military technicians and aided the air defence force.	
	76. 11.	Under the pressure of the Soviet Union North Korea withdrew its forces except for 40 Mig pilots.	
Iran	80. 12.	Shipped AA guns and field artillery in disguise of farm machinery.	
	82. 12. 19	During 1980-1982, North Korea exported a total of \$800 million worth of arms-- 210 T62 tanks, 600 field artillery, 12,000 light fire arms, 1,300 trench mortars, 200 rocket launchers, ammunition, etc. Also included were 200 anti-tank guided missiles, 500 ground-to-air missiles, and so forth.	NEW YORK TIMES

South Yemen	72. 6.	Over 20 North Korean military personnel provided guerrilla training and ideological education to 1,000 youths.	
Algeria	76.	The PRC and North Korean guerrilla instructors provided education on introduction to politics, guerrilla warfare, and sabotage techniques in Algeria which was the training center of the Palestinian guerrillas.	
	76. 2.	During the Algeria-Morocco conflict on Sahara, North Korea dispatched its military personnel.	
Ethiopia	69. 12.	The ELF delegation visited North Korea. The ELF advocates the overthrow of the Ethiopian Government. The secretary general of the ELF revealed that several youth leaders were being trained in North Korea.	
	71.	Supplied arms through a Polish ship. Trained guerrillas who attempted to establish a separate independent Ethiopia.	
	77. 8.	During the Ethiopia-Somali War, North Korean instructors trained the Ethiopian militia.	
North Yemen	76. 5.	Supplied 50 anti-tank cannons and 2,000 automatic rifles.	
Malta	80.	Dispatched military personnel to train guerrillas (size unknown)	
Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)	76. 11.	Military Advisory Groups from North Korea, PRC, and Cuba were sent in to train black guerrillas.	THE WASHINGTON POST
	77. 2. 6.	The weapons used to murder seven Catholic missionaries were identified as North Korean made AK rifles.	
	82. 12.	Four thousand North Korean soldiers were dispatched in the name of technicians for oil refineries.	THE DONG-A ILBO
	83. 2. 26	The Fifth Brigade of Zimbabwe which had received North Korean military training was involved in the massacre of over 2,000 civilians.	TIME magazine
Angola	71. 9. 18	In place of the PRC and the Soviet Union, North Korea trained and secretly dispatched terrorists.	THE WASHINGTON POST
	75. 11. 28	Several hundred North Korean army members are engaged in fighting with the Angolan Liberation Front. North Korean military education places greater emphasis on ideological aspects than practical training.	
	76. 3.	A military advisory group was dispatched.	Newspaper SOUTH AFRICA

Zambia	78 ~ 80.	Dispatched over 20 North Korean guerrilla instructors.
Mozambique	76.	North Korea dispatched a military instructional group along with the Soviet Union and Cuba, and provided training to 500 men who belong to Silence, a special unit.
Tanzania	74. 12.	Shipped AA guns and ammunitions through a North Korean cargo ship "Hyoksin" under the guise of farm machinery.
	77. 9.	Twenty-six North Korean agents entered the country on the pretext of learning English, but they provided guerrilla training.
	78. 2.	Since August 1971, North Korea has conducted guerrilla training at a revolution school established by North Korea in Tabora region. More than 1,000 African guerrillas completed their training.
Somalia	71. 9.	Fifty Somalians entered North Korea to receive guerrilla training.
	73. 7.	Fourth group of trainees of 100 men returned to Somalia upon completion of their training. In July 1973, fifth group of trainees came to North Korea to receive 6 months training.
	74.	Between 1972 and 1974, 1,500 were trained in North Korea.
	78.	Since 1971, North Korean instructors have trained between 10,000 and 13,000 guerrilla leaders at the Youth Training Center.
Uganda	80. 12.	Supplied 4,000 AK rifles and ammunitions.
	81. 3.	About 10,000 Ugandan military personnel were trained.
	81. 12.	Dispatched 50 North Korean military instructors.
	82. 11.	Dispatched 300 North Korean military instructors. Agreement was reached that 200 Ugandan functionaries were to be trained in North Korea.
Zaire	74. 12.	Dispatched a military advisory group and supplied materials sufficient to equip one regular army division.
	75. 9.	Supplied three torpedo boats. Thirty-three Zairen Naval personnel were trained in North Korea for 3 months.
	75. 10.	Supplied 30 tanks including Soviet made T72 tanks.
	75. 11.	Dispatched seven women army instructors to Kinsasha to train 400 women soldiers.
	76. 3. 26	Twenty North Korean military personnel withdraw from Zaire.

Congo	70. 9.	Three North Korean Embassy personnel including the ambassador were tried and then expelled from the country under the suspicion of their involvements in the guerrilla training and the destruction of the government.
	75. 9.	Supplied 280 rifles, ammunitions, and AA guns during the internal rebellion.
Chad	69. 10.	Albashidik, the leader of the rebel army in northern Chad confessed that he received guerrilla training in North Korea and a large quantity of arms and other military materials from North Korea.
Kenya	69.	When Otino, the head of the guerrillas, who had received training and funds from North Korea, was arrested, it was confirmed that more than 16 Kenyans received training in North Korea. North Korea instigated the Kenya People's League to engage in anti-government activities.
Togo	76. 7.	Five North Korean military personnel taught the army commanders how to assemble weapons.
	77. 1.	Fifty North Korean agents were dispatched to every workshop and school to provide ideological education and the North Korean style of the Taekwondo instructions. Adopted the North Korean style of mutual surveillance system in the military, work places, and schools.
Gabon	77. 7.	Supplied 600 AK rifles, 52 light machine guns, 2,536 AA guns, and 8 trench mortars.
Ghana	66.	Following the discovery of North Korean agents' training of guerrillas, diplomatic relations with North Korea were severed.
Guinea	78. 12.	North Korean instructors are in charge of rural guerrilla training at the Guinea Republic Guerrilla Training Center (800 trainees).
Central Africa	71. 3.	Under the suspicion of engaging in espionage and other destructive activities, President Bokasa expelled North Korean ambassador and his staff, and severed the diplomatic relations.
Nigeria	74. 9.	Supplied AK rifles and dump trucks.
Sierra Leone	74. 10	A large quantity of rifles, ammunition, and other arms were supplied through North Korean ships.
Brundi Rwanda	69. 71.	The guerrillas which received training and funds from North Korea attempted to assassinate the Rwandan Government leaders.
Namibia	75. 12.	The chairman of the SWAPO, the South West African People's Organization, Samujoma mentioned

that he received arms and moral support from North Korea.

Cuba	78. 1.	A small number of the Cuban guerrilla advisory group made a visit to Pyongyang and received training on the technique of new weapons and guerrilla warfare training.
Romania	71.	North Korean agents participated in the kidnapping of the Belgian ambassador to Romania.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ON CHON'S SENDING COATS TO NEWSBOYS, MINERS

SK271324 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
25 Dec 83

[Text] People from all walks of life are denouncing traitor Chon Tu-hwan for carrying out a pork-barrelling campaign toward newsboys and miners in the Christmas and year-end season. Describing traitor Chon Tu-hwan's decision to send winter coats to newsboys and miners as part of maneuvers to win public favor, Kim Chol-min, a resident in the Mapo District, Seoul, said: Following the Korean Air Lines passenger plane incident and the Rangoon explosion, Chon Tu-hwan has lost his popularity. The people of the world as well as our people are urging traitor Chon Tu-hwan to resign, taking responsibility for the recent incidents. The cunning aim of Chon Tu-hwan's decision to give winter coats to newsboys and miners is to attain popularity, which has declined to the ground, and to extricate himself to some degree from a position of crisis.

A resident of Kwangju named Yi said: The aim of Chon Tu-hwan's pork-barrelling campaign toward newsboys and miners is to divert the attention of the people, who are denouncing the dictatorial regime, and to fulfill a wild desire for long-term power. Chon Tu-hwan is felonious like a jackal and cunning like a fox. He is a human butcher who turned Kwangju into a blood bath by cruelly murdering Kwangju citizens who demanded independence, democracy, and reunification. He is the murderous maniac of the century who has killed his topnotch petty fries by dragging them to a foreign country. This guy has decided to give winter coats to newsboys and miners so that he can diffuse people's discontent with and complaints about the present dictatorial regime by disguising himself as one who makes efforts for the people. We will never be deceived by such a trick by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, because we can detect this trick just as we read our own palms. We will overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime to take revenge for the souls of those who are being buried at the foot of Mt Mudung and will end the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

A stevedore at the Inchon port named Sin said: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's pork-barrelling campaign toward newsboys and miners with the money he collected by emptying the people's purses is an insult to us workers. The playing of this game by the rascal after mobilizing policemen to suppress workers when the latter demanded an increase in their wages and the right to exist and after beating and arresting workers by handcuffing them when they staged a sit-in demonstration, demanding the payment of overdue wages is not because of a sudden change in their true intent. The jackal cannot turn into the sheep. By carrying

out a pork-barrelling campaign with winter coats, Chen Tu-hwan is trying to conceal his true color as the exploiter and oppressor of the people and to suppress the daily-stopped up anti-government struggle of the working and farming people. This, however, is a miscalculation. We will continuously struggle against the Chen Tu-hwan dictatorial regime to achieve independence, democracy and the right to exist, and to lead a life worthy of men.

CSU: 4110/57

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CHON DENOUNCED FOR HAMPERING CHURCH MEET--Pyongyang, 5 Jan (KCNA)--The South Korean Christian Churches Council published a statement denouncing the puppet clique's open frustration of a "consultative meeting on unification question" sponsored by it, according to HAEON HANMINBO, a U.S.-resident Korea's newspaper. The statement expressed indignation at the puppet authorities who "banned by physical strength even a 'closed consultative meeting' of believers on the national question", though they had never let a chance pass by without a word about "national concord" and "consensus of public opinion." Holding that the greatest historical task facing the nation at present is to unify the nation and the territory, the statement branded the present "regime" standing in the way of the unification of the nation as "a group of anti-national elements of worst type openly obstructing the prosperity of the nation." As the division is a heteronomous tragedy caused by outside forces, unification must be achieved through the unity of internal strength, with the outside forces overcome, stressed the statement. It called for a united struggle of all people for the attainment of genuine freedom and liberation on this soil and building of a democratic society where justice prevails. [Text] [SK051606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 5 Jan 84]

CSO: 4110/046

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REACTION TO EXPANSION OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Creation of New Offices Opposed

SK090728 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Jan 84 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] The Ministry of Government Administration is torn between external pressure and the state policy of a small government. Earlier, the Ministry of Home Affairs pressed the Ministry of Government Administration to approve a request for creating local development bureaus and the offices of assistants to county supervisors within the ministry and offices of assistants to borough mayors in Seoul City.

In the afternoon of 6 January, a high-ranking official at the Ministry of Government Administration said: Two years ago, the Fifth Republic reduced the size of the government organizations with the aim of running a small government with efficiency in its administration, of enforcing consistent policies, and of establishing a society where every one trusts each other. He thus expressed his opposition to the Home Ministry's policy of increasing government offices, saying: If we approve the request of the Home Ministry and Seoul City for establishing new offices within less than 2 years, the state policy of a small government will collapse.

This official particularly stressed: The attempt to create new offices in Seoul City for the assistants to borough mayors in order to promote deputy directors of the local governments is like creating government offices to accommodate certain personages.

Last year, the Ministry of Government Administration received requests from various offices for creating new offices, such as 700 computer-related personnel for the National Tax Office, increasing overseas mission personnel for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, increasing customs officers for the Ministry of Justice, and readjusting equilibrium in payroll for the directorship and vice directorship at the Office of Military Manpower Administration, and the requests for expansion of organizations and augmentation of personnel, but rejected them all because of the state policy of a small government.

DKP, KNP Oppose Expansion

SK101422 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Jan 84 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] The opposition camp seems to be making a political issue of the government plan to expand its organizations and upgrade officials' positions.

On 10 January, DKP Floor Leader Yim Chong-ki said: "Our party lawmakers have pressured me to demand an immediate convocation of a meeting of the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee. The ruling camp has stressed the need to cool down the heated election atmosphere. In this regard, we cannot but make a political issue of the plan to raise the morale of government officials, a plan which should be linked with elections."

In this connection, KNP Floor Leader Kim Chong-ha said: "Is the government, which has accentuated a simplified government and a frozen budget, going in precisely the opposite direction?"

He expressed his views, saying that if the government did not withdraw its plans, he would have to demand a convocation of a meeting of the House Home Affairs Committee.

Meanwhile, on that morning, KDP lawmaker Yi Won-pom visited the Seoul City Mayor. He lodged a protest with the mayor against the mayor's upgrading of the position of an A-class ward office head, saying that the mayor has dealt with this from a political standpoint, not on the basis of principle.

DJP Reacts To Expansion

SK111302 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Jan 84 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] On 10 January, the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Council of the DJP approved the policy to upgrade the positions of officials of and expand organizations of the Home Affairs Ministry and Seoul City Administration. The committee caught the attention of those who have thus far expressed opposite opinions in private.

Secretary General Kwon Il-hwon indirectly launched a verbal attack against those who have expressed opposite opinions by saying: "Before any party opinion is decided on important issues, it is needed to refrain from making known private opinions."

Such an atmosphere spread the the outside of the meeting place of the Central Executive Council. DJP executives have been especially stressing the need to be tight-lipped. One source recollects, saying: "The meeting of the leaders of the Policy Committee held on 9 January was the only meeting, among the meetings of the party, in which participants vivaciously put forth their opinions."

On the afternoon of 10 January, Policy Committee Chairman Chong Sok-mo said: "The latest policy is an inevitable one. The curtailment of government organizations of 2 years ago was a short-sighted view."

Meanwhile, on 11 January, in connection with the impact of upgrading the positions of officials of and expanding organizations of the Home Affairs Ministry and the Seoul City Administration on the DJP, party spokesman Kim Yong-tae said: "If we judged that we would lose more than we would gain, why would we approve it?"

Asked if this is connected with elections, spokesman Kim, however, answered: "If one cannot carry out what one should do for fear of such a misunderstanding, then, it might be better for one to establish a neutral election management government."

CSO: 4107/066

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON PREPARATION FOR UPCOMING ELECTION

Activities for Election Previewed

SK040332 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 4 Jan (YONHAP)--With the parliamentary election drawing near, the major South Korean political parties plan to reform their organizations and attain more popular support this year.

Although the term of office for the incumbent lawmakers expires next year, a parliamentary election is possible any time after October 12, 1984, under the present law.

The ruling and opposition parties also are expected to absorb "former" politicians, whose political rights were denied, with the possible reinstatement of additional ex-politicians during the first half of the year.

Of the 567 persons ousted from politics in November 1980 under the "political renovation law," President Chun Tu-hwan removed 250 from the political black-list in February last year.

A political source said the lifting of the ban might come after the National Assembly's extraordinary session, scheduled for late January.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) plans to reinforce its organizations in major cities, including Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju, this year and double the number of local deputies to the party's conventions in 33 cities.

It also plans to add 600 to the number of central committee members in March and strengthen education of its members in provincial chapters.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) is working to absorb former politicians, including former lawmakers of the defunct opposition New Democratic Party (NDP).

DKP President Yu Chi-song will hold a press conference in late January to announce the opposition party's official stance on overall political and state issues, including the revision of presidential and parliamentary election laws.

The opposition Korea National Party (KNP) will also promote the revisions of the National Assembly election law and strengthen its provincial organizations.

The KNP plans to talk with not only former politicians but also independent lawmakers to absorb those politicians into the KNP.

DJP To Increase Members

SK060120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to increase its members from the present one million to 1.2 million this year in preparation for the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

If raised as planned, the party members will take up five percent of the total number of eligible voters now put at about 24 million across the nation.

A party official said yesterday that the DJP also plans to increase the number of delegates to the national convention to about 70,000 from the present 38,000 by early March. The increase will be made mostly in urban areas.

The projected increase of convention of delegates is designed to invigorate the party organization in the urban areas, he said.

He also said that the party will embrace about 700 leading figures from all walks of life as members of its Central Committee next month, thus increasing the total members of the panel to 3,700.

At the same time, the party envisages replacement of some of its 410,000 women party members with those who lead the public opinion in big cities in a bid to obtain more support from women voters.

Meanwhile, the party has decided to hold a ceremony to commemorate the third anniversary of its founding on January 15, Sunday at its Central Political Training Institute in Karak-dong, southeastern Seoul.

Following the ceremony in Seoul, each provincial and city branch of the party will hold similar ceremonies to mark the anniversary of the party creation.

Daily Previews Upcoming Election

SK060151 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Evolutionary Changes"]

[Text] The timing of the next general election is yet to be fixed--with the pertinent legal provision simply stating that the vote for a new National Assembly may be conducted any time after this coming October.

But, politicians and political observers alike have already dubbed 1984 as a "political year" because preparations for the nationwide elections will

have to begin in the early part of the year--whether the poll takes place within this year or early next year, the latter presently being seen as more likely.

Since this year also marks the midpoint of President Chon Tu-hwan's seven-year tenure and since he is constitutionally barred from reelection, the forthcoming vote will inevitably serve as the mid-term election for the incumbent government, which initiated the Fifth Republic.

The general election will thus have an added implication in that the campaign issues as well as the election returns should have great relevance to the conduct of national affairs by the government and to its future course.

Indeed, in the past three years since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, or more precisely since the end of the Third Republic in late 1979, the nation has come through a sort of transitional period.

The renewed nation-building process has often featured, especially in its initial stage, extraordinary steps to establish a "new order."

While some of the steps were harsh and bitter, the nation has managed to restore sociopolitical stability, laying the ground for a "second takeoff" in the national development.

In this regard the year 1984, highlighting preparations for the midterm election, if not seeing the poll itself, may well be called a "year of new momentum," since it is about the time to redress or cast off whatever transitional traits have been thus far left over.

Things ought to be placed in order and grievances be relieved, so as to display political maturity, which in turn is essential in upgrading the national dynamism for achieving the goal of building an "advanced homeland" in the near future.

In fact, notable progress was made in the past year alone in such aspects as a revision of the National Assembly law and the massive clemency granted to the students charged with anti-government campus unrest.

The government also displayed ample resiliency and crisis-management potential in the wake of the astounding tragedies of the downing of a Korean Air Lines passenger plane and the Rangoon bomb explosion.

But then, there is no denying that the nation is still under the shadow of some of the extraordinary steps taken years ago, including the political ostracism and constraints placed on certain sociopolitical sectors.

By effecting sustained liberalization measures and, moreover, by taking forward-looking initiatives for further progress, the government will be creating a climate for greater national solidarity and for the people's more positive participation in the ongoing drive for a new takeoff.

If the forthcoming popular election prompts such renovations for renewing or broadening the people's mandate to the government, the changes will be but part of an evolutionary process inherent in the path to a healthy and mature society.

To this end, doubled efforts and cooperative spirit are called for not only from the government authorities but from politicians and social leaders as well, regardless of their political orientations.

Parties Brace for Election

SK080149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jan 84 p 4

[By Chong Un-gong from column "Political Review"]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party seems to be in a dilemma over what can be seen as premature election fever.

It is a known fact that the ruling camp has started to rev up its vote-mustering apparatus.

It decided to raise its membership from the present one million to 1.2 million, apparently for the upcoming parliamentary elections. The elections can be held at any time after October 12. If the current house is dissolved, the elections can be moved up even further.

As things stand, political parties are naturally engrossed in the work of preparing for the vote showdown so that they are ready whenever the elections are held.

Apart from the political parties, novice political aspirants are ticklish. They are very active, doing all they can to be popular with voters. This is enough to get on the nerves of the established politicians.

At the same time, former politicians already freed or to be freed from the ban on political activities are girding themselves for the forthcoming elections. However, they are not so active. They are now just sensing where the political winds are blowing. They will align themselves with existing political parties or form a new party. Some of them will run without party affiliation.

These circumstantial political factors combine to fan up the election atmosphere, a fact which the ruling camp does not like.

Belatedly, DJP floor leader Rep Yi Chong-chan said, "I feel the need to cool the fever. The elections are still one year away, there is no need for political parties to become overheated."

He said it is not good for the nation or the politicians themselves to get carried away by an overheated election fever.

By saying so, the DJP leader said he will delay to after March the planned negotiation with the opposition parties over the amendment of the Parliamentary Election Law.

It is not too late to settle the amendment issue even in the latter half of the year, he said.

But political observers doubt that Yi's remarks will ever pay off in cooling down the election fever. This is because politicians cannot be at ease where their electoral chances are concerned. Yi's remarks are like trying to catch two rabbits running away in totally opposite directions, they said.

Aside from the domestic political situation, special attention is drawn to the visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to the United States.

Of course, the visit is to ameliorate binational relations after strains over the defection of Chinese tennis player and the Taiwan issue.

However, Korean issues will be taken up no doubt, China is understood to have some say in the most closed and regimented North Korea.

His visit followed two months a visit to Japan by General Secretary Hu Yaobang of Chinese Communist Party. During his visit to Japan, the Beijing leader said China is very much concerned about stability on the Korean peninsula prior to unification.

His remarks can be interpreted as showing a willingness to cooperate in establishing peace on the Korean peninsula although it is doubtful how much Beijing can keep a rein on North Korea.

The successive visits by leaders of Beijing, principal ally of North Korea, are worth watching in view of the tense security situation on the Korean peninsula in the wake of the heinous Rangoon bombing committed by North Korea and Soviet Union's savage destruction of a KAL airliner with 269 passenger aboard.

CSO: 4100/044

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION PARTIES STRESS ELECTION VICTORY IN NEW YEAR

SK051145 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Jan 84 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Speaking at a DKP gathering held on the morning of 4 January to mark the commencement of the business of the new year, DKP President Yu Chi-song appealed for firm unity of the party members. He said that the elections for the 12th National Assembly will be important ones on which the opposition party's establishment of a foundation for peaceful transition of power will depend.

President Yu said that, in retrospect of the opposition parties of the past, we find that more leaders were sacrificed to internal friction than to the politics of intelligence of the dictatorial regimes. He said that the DKP must understand the offstage politicians and the offstage politicians must understand the major opposition party, which participates in reality.

On the occasion, DKP Secretary General Yu Han-yol pledged that he would do his best for the people's recognition of the DKP as a party capable of coming to power.

National Assembly Floor Leader Yim Chong-ki urged all-out efforts to make the 12th National Assembly elections similar to the 10th National Assembly elections in which the first opposition party defeated the ruling Democratic Republican Party by 1.2 percent.

Meanwhile, KNP President Kim Chong-chol, at the gathering held on the same day to mark the start of the party operation in the new year, said that the new year should be one in which the society will be made bright, the country will develop, and people will politics. [as received] He said that the new year should be one of great victory in which the KNP will be able to forget about the matters which it could not settle because of its inferior number of National Assembly seats.

CSO: 4107/066

BRIEFS

'DISSIDENTS' DETAINED, QUESTIONED--Seoul, 7 Jan (KYODO)--Three South Korean intellectuals were taken into custody for questioning on December 31, informed sources said Saturday. The specific charges were not known. The three are Yi Yong-hui, 54, former professor at Hanyang University and former chief foreign news editor of the now defunct HAPTONG NEWS AGENCY, Kang Man-kil, 51, former professor at Koryo University, and religious leader Cho Sung-kyok, 19. The three are believed to be suspected of making favorable remarks about a North Korean-advocated proposal for establishing a Federated Republic of Koryo and Pyongyang's call for the pullout of U.S. forces from Korea. The remarks were reportedly made at a rally by a Christian school teachers' group. The three dissidents earlier were either jailed or expelled from university during the administration of the late President Pak Chong-hui. [Text] [OW071219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 7 Jan 84]

EXPANSION OF GOVERNMENT OPPOSED--The ruling Democratic Justice Party has voiced opposition to the administration plan to expand provincial governments' setups. Pak Yon-tae, a senior party policy planner, said yesterday that the plan, worked out by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Seoul City administration, is in conflict with the current Fifth Republic's goal of realizing a "leaner government." Rep Pak noted that only about two years have passed since the government carried out a large-scale organization cutback. Expanding the central and local government offices might indicate that the ruling camp is now lacking in its "reformist zeal," he said. Minority parties have also expressed their objections to the plan. [Text] [SK080119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jan 84 p 1]

DELAYED POLITICAL BAN LIFTING--[From the column "Central Tower"]--The opposition camp has shown a reaction of mixed feelings to the rumor that a second lifting of the political ban would be realized only after the source of action of those who have been politically released on the first occasion is generally decided. On 10 January, KNP President Kim Chong-chol stressed: "I have heard that after those who have been politically released choose their political parties, an additional lifting of the political ban would be realized. This would be helpful from the viewpoint of preventing the rampant spread of political parties. But, what is problematic is that this allows those concerned to traverse only the way indicated." DKP Secretary General Yu Han-yol disclosed the difficult situation, saying: "In actuality, it is not easy to control the interests between those who have been politically released and the political parties in terms of the issue of the formers' choice of political parties. Our party is contacting them. But, it is not likely that our dialogue with them will go smoothly in a short period of time." [Text] [SK101419 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Jan 84 p 2]

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

EPB REPORT REVIEWS NATION'S ECONOMY IN 1983

SK110345 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 11 Jan (YONHAP)--The South Korean economy improved considerably last year amid unprecedented price stability.

The increase in the money supply slowed down compared with the previous years and the current account deficit narrowed much more than it did in 1982, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Wednesday.

In a report on December's economic movements, the EPB said the coinciding composite business index, which reflects current economic conditions, inched up 0.5 points from 155.2 in October to 155.7 in November, mirroring an across-the-board recovery since June.

The business warning index, which forecasts the economic climate for the succeeding two or three months, however, fell to 1.5 in November from 1.7 in September and 1.6 in October, indicating that the economic boom will slow and the economy will head toward downward stability in the first quarter of 1984.

The year-to-year rate of rises in total money supply, which is made up of currency in circulation and time, demand and savings deposits at banks, was held to a 14.7-percent rise as compared with a 30.4-percent increase at the end of 1982.

Industrial output in November rose 15.1 percent from the same month in 1982, and all manufacturing companies operated at 78 percent of their capacity throughout last year, 7.6 percentage points higher than the 1982 average, according to the EPB report.

The number of those employed increased 163,000 to more than 3.3 million and unemployment dropped from 4.0 percent to 3.4 percent.

Thanks to a sustained export growth, deficits in the nation's balance of international payments stood at 1.45 billion U.S. dollars as of the end of November, registering a 700 million dollar improvement from the same month of 1982.

Commodity prices recorded unprecedented stability with wholesale prices dropping 0.8 percent and consumer prices registering a slight 2 percent rise throughout 1983.

Especially noteworthy was the increased production of construction materials, transportation equipment and heavy and chemical industrial products. The production of cement, for example, rose 18.4 percent in November from the level of a year earlier, that of tile 48.6 percent, passenger cars 33.2 percent, buses 22.9 percent, color TV sets 74.1 percent, audio components 69.2 percent, weaving machines 109.8 percent and air conditioners 125 percent.

While commercial building construction permits granted in November declined from the level of the same month 1982, housing construction permits increased noticeably.

Machinery orders both at home and abroad increased 102. percent in November from the level of a year ago.

Although a 384.5 billion won (483.6 million U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth 795 won) surplus was registered in the general account, a deficit of 143.1 billion won was incurred in the balance of total revenues and expenditures due to red-ink-stricken special accounts and government run special funds.

Despite a continued tight monetary policy, the rate of bounced checks accounted for 0.06 percent of all checks issued in the Seoul area last year, compared with 1982's 0.08 percent, the report said.

CSO: 4100/044

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY ON ELIMINATION OF VULNERABILITY IN ECONOMY

SK050204 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "'84 Economic Tasks"]

[Text] While economic policy directions last year emphasized steady economic growth based on sustained price stability, this year's major economic tasks seem to lie in overcoming the vulnerability in our industrial structure, so as to enhance our international competitiveness and to strengthen domestic industries.

Though this is not new, even more efforts should be exerted this year to eliminate the vulnerability and inefficiency in the nation's economic structure as a whole.

In particular, such efforts are more necessary this year for the realignment of the heavy and chemical industries as well as the electronic industry, not to mention efforts for cementing Korea's hard-won stable economic base, opening the local economy internationally, and enhancing domestic industries' productivity and technological standards.

Among many other economic problems, a great concern in foreign trade for the new year is import liberalization, because the government is expected this year to announce its year-to-year lists of items whose imports will be liberalized, in line with the goal of increasing the import liberalization ratio to 90 percent by 1987.

There is a segment of public opinion which insists that rapid and excessive import liberalization steps have to be averted for the protection of local industries whose structure is not yet viable internationally, although import liberalization is necessary to spur the local industries' international competitive edge and to benefit local consumers as well.

Many economic observers give a bright outlook for this year, pointing to an overall economic pickup in advanced countries, which has been seen since the latter half of last year.

It is encouraging that the nation surpassed its export target of \$23.5 billion last year by marking \$24.135 million, accounting for an impressive rise

of 11.7 percent over the preceding year, while holding down imports to an increase of 7.8 percent. Imports amounted to \$26,140 million in the past year.

The favorable exports last year were attributed to a good export performance in such sectors as ships and electronic products, albeit there was a setback in the exports of light industry products, including textiles and clothing.

We are also stimulated to learn that the Gross National Product (GNP) growth last year is now estimated at more than 9 percent in real terms, in addition to noting the price stability attained in the same year. In 1983, whole-sale prices actually dropped by 0.8 percent, marking the first negative growth in 25 years, while consumer prices rose by only 2 percent.

The attainment of annual export goals is significant in that commodity exports play the role of a leading vehicle pulling the national economy.

However, it behooves us to weigh the profitability or net earning rate of exports, rather than being satisfied simply with the achievement of the export target.

The fierce international competition has apparently compelled us to dump exports, for instance, in winning orders for shipbuilding.

Another problem is to redeem the deficit stemming from dumped exports with the high pricing on local markets--more than double the export prices in the case of cars, color TVs, and refrigerators.

It is alarming that the foreign exchange earning ratio of commodity exports has been on a steady decrease since 1980.

Nor should we underestimate the negative effect of the won's devaluation in relation to U.S. dollars and other foreign exchanges, though the devaluation is conducive to boosting exports.

Besides raising the foreign exchange earning ratio, more policy emphasis ought to be placed on the promotion of small and medium industries this year, because they are pivotal in creating a "stable belt of the national economy."

CSO: 4100/044

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION ORDER--Seoul, 6 Jan (YONHAP)--A leading South Korean construction firm has recently received a 85 million U.S. dollar construction order from Saudi Arabia. The Samsung Construction Co, an affiliate of the Samsung Group, one of the major South Korean conglomerates, concluded a contract January 1 with the Saudi Health Ministry to construct a general hospital at Unayzah, a city some 400 kilometers northeast of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, a Samsung official said Friday. The 345-bed hospital with support facilities, including staff quarters, a mosque and utility centers, will be built on a turnkey basis starting in March 1984 with completion of the project scheduled for July 1986, the official added. Under the contract, the Samsung Co also will supply the hospital with all the medical equipment and furniture to be installed in the facility. This is the first overseas construction order a South Korean firm has received this year. [Text] [SK060722 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 6 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/044

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY HOPES FOR STABILITY, CONFIDENCE IN 1984

SK050217 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Prospects for Peace"]

[Text] With the dawning of 1984, full-scale activities in all walks of life began yesterday in Korea after a brief recess as in the rest of the world. The holiday season, however, was also troubled by a variety of incidents, welcome and unsavory, around the globe.

Amidst the whirlwind of celebrations, natural disasters such as a severe cold wave and earthquakes struck a number of regions, while the civilian government led by President Shagari in Nigeria was replaced by a military regime.

Appalling and ominous is the news that the Soviet Union has clandestinely set up two special commando units in the Far East, comprising 15,000 to 60,000 well-trained agents equipped with ultramodern weapons. Those terrorists, including an unknown number of North Koreans and Japanese radicals, have reportedly been trained and indoctrinated to engage in assassinations of world leaders, detection and destruction of foreign nuclear installations and facilities, raids on military communications networks and air and naval bases in foreign countries.

Having failed to deter the United States from deploying intermediate-range missiles in West European countries, the intransigent Soviets have apparently become more desperate in their scheme to drive the world community into a hapless quandary and despair against the will of peace-loving mankind.

Indeed, the deteriorating state of power politics between the two nuclear superpowers is very likely to continue to pose an even more dreadful threat to global efforts for peace.

The prospects for world peace and prosperity are not entirely without a bright side, however. News reports from Washington say U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko will meet in Stockholm soon in what many diplomatic observers call "the first high-level U.S.-Soviet contact" since the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

It is hoped the Russians will come to the conference talks with due sincerity and good conscience, setting a good example for their satellite countries, the North Korean communist regime in particular, that they, too, seek peace in deeds as well as in words.

In this connection, a statement recently made by a leader of the Beijing government that China will adopt a soft line in its diplomacy with Western powers could not have come at a better time.

In Tokyo, the Japanese Government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is reportedly eager to have President Chon Tu-hwan visit Japan this year in the firm belief that a visit by Chon will undoubtedly contribute to the further strengthening of close ties between the two neighboring countries.

Nakasone made clear his hopes that Chon's visit would symbolize the deepening relationship of amity and cooperation between Korea and Japan, which observe the 20th anniversary of their reopening diplomatic relations next year.

Despite the chronic problems of internal political strife in the Philippines and the Kampuchean conflict, in addition to a possible economic slowdown, analysts in the five Association of Southeast Asian Nations capitals report a mood of general confidence over the political and economic stability of the region as a whole.

All of us hope the new year will put an end to the tribulations and misfortunes that we had to overcome in the past year, enabling us to start afresh. As President Chon said in his New Year message, stability and confidence only will bring us peace, reunification and prosperity at long last.

CSO: 4100/044

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BARBADOS--Seoul, 6 Jan (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government appointed its minister to Saudi Arabia Chang Sun-sop Friday to become ambassador to Barbados. Chang, 49, a native of Seoul, had served as first secretary and counselor to the Korean Mission to the United Nations before being assigned his post in Saudi Arabia. [Text] [SKO90540 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 6 Jan 84]

OCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY--Seoul, 6 Jan (YONHAP)--The third general assembly of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) will be held in Seoul next October, the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC) said Friday. A KOC official said the committee plans to hold the general assembly in conjunction with Korea's 65th national athletic games scheduled for next October. The exact date of the assembly, however, will be formally set after consultation with the OCA secretariat in Kuwait, he added. The second OCA general assembly held in Kuwait January 1982 decided to hold its next meeting in South Korea, but left its date and site entirely to the KOC. In another development, the KOC decided to accept Pakistan's invitation for 10 South Korean players and officials to attend its national athletic meet scheduled for March. [Text] [SKO90540 Seoul YONHAP in English 1108 GMT 6 Jan 84]

TIES WITH NONALIGNED NATIONS--Seoul, 7 Jan (YONHAP)--The South Korean National Assembly plans to strengthen its parliamentary diplomacy with non-aligned nations in 1984 to help curb possible North Korean maneuvers in the Third World following the October 9 bomb explosion in Rangoon, Burma. As part of its diplomacy, the National Assembly will send eight groups of lawmakers and 11 parliamentary fraternity teams to non-aligned countries during the first half of this year, National Assembly sources said Saturday. Assembly speaker Chae Mun-sik also will visit Turkey, Jordan, Jamaica and Dominica beginning late in January for a 20-day tour at the invitation of the parliaments of those countries, the sources said. Chae will meet with the nations' government and parliamentary leaders to discuss the promotion of mutual cooperation and friendship, the sources added. Meanwhile, President of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party Yu Chi-song is scheduled to leave the country at the end of January to tour Europe. [Text] [SKO70201 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 7 Jan 84]

AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA--Seoul, 9 Jan (YONHAP)--Han Sang-kuk, Korean ambassador to Panama was named to serve at the Foreign Ministry. Born in 1927, Han started his diplomatic career in 1976 [sic] after graduating from Seoul National University. [Text] [SK100729 Seoul YONHAP in English 0857 GMT 9 Jan 84]

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION TO EXPAND--Seoul, 9 Jan (YONHAP)--In a bid to enhance South Korea's relations with developing countries, the government will intensify its diplomatic efforts to expand the nation's agricultural cooperation with those countries, the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry said Monday. Putting forth the ministry's major policy goals for 1984, a high-ranking official said the ministry will send the nation's experts in farming, irrigation and other agricultural fields to developing countries. Until now, the government only has invited agricultural officials and experts from developing countries to come to Korea for training and education in farming skills. The ministry plans to send South Korean experts to Thailand, Nepal and Indonesia in Asia and to Gabon, Uganda and Senegal in Africa. The ministry is considering expanding agricultural cooperation with Costa Rica, Argentina, Iran and Saudi Arabia, the official said. In another move, the ministry also plans to increase South Korea's agricultural cooperation with developed countries to help the nation use genetic science in the agricultural field and introduce advanced food processing techniques, he added. [Text] [SK100729 Seoul YONHAP in English 0655 GMT 9 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/044

BRIEFS

RAW SILK EXPORTS--Seoul, 5 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea has set the export price of its raw silk going to Japan at 43.49 U.S. dollars per kilogram on average for the first five months of 1984, 1.49 dollars higher than that of a year before. The Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry said Wednesday the export price of Korean raw silk was set at 43 dollars for Japanese fabrics manufacturers and 44.65 dollars for Japanese traders. The governments of Korea and Japan reached an agreement on the prices last year, ministry officials said. Korea will export 7,100 bales (60 kilograms per bale) of raw silk during the January-May period and has allotted 40,000 bales for exports to Japan this year--15,000 bales of silk fabrics and 15,000 bales of raw silk. The prices for exports from June will be decided at that time, the ministry said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0042 GMT 5 Jan 84 SK]

MANUFACTURED GOODS--Seoul, 5 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea has set this year's export goal for manufactured goods at 25.1 billion U.S. dollars, 94.7 percent of the country's 26.5 billion dollar export target for 1984. Last year's rate was 94 percent. Primary products like foodstuffs and natural resources, will account for the rest of the export goal. A Commerce and Industry Ministry report released Thursday said the export goal for manufactured goods breaks down to 14.6 billion dollars (55.1 percent) for heavy and chemical industrial products and 10.5 billion dollars (39.6 percent) for light industrial products. Heavy and chemical products are made up of ships and machinery (4.6 billion dollars or 17.4 percent of the export goal), electric and electronic products (4.6 billion dollars or 17.4 percent), iron, steel and other metal products (.36 billion dollars or 13.5 percent) and chemical products (1.5 billion dollars or 6.9 percent). Light industrial products are composed of textile products (6.6 billion dollars or 24.9 percent) and others (3.9 billion dollars or 14.7 percent), the report said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0625 GMT 5 Jan 84 SK]

EXPORTS TO JAPAN--Seoul, 9 Jan (YONHAP)--An overall upturn in Japanese business performance is expected to boost South Korean exports to Japan more than 15 percent higher than the 1983 level to nearly 4 billion U.S. dollars in 1984, a recent public survey of 64 Korean businesses based in Japan showed. The Korean traders association survey found that the export items with the best prospects in the Japanese market this year will be agricultural, marine

and mineral products, followed by footwear and other non-fiber, light industrial products, textiles, steel and metal products, and machinery. About 50 percent of the respondents said their strongest competition in the Japanese market came from Japanese manufacturers, the survey showed. However, 30 percent of them said China was their most formidable competitor, while the remaining businesses pointed to Taiwan, the survey showed. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 9 Jan 84 SK]

CRJ: 4100/044

N.FORLA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG EXPLAINS IMBUING SOCIETY WITH CHUCHE

SE101605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, noting that the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth a task of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, said modelling the whole society on the chuche idea means taking the chuche idea as an unshakable guiding compass and thoroughly applying it to build communist society.

In his answers on November 16 last year to questions raised by the delegation of SCINTEIA, organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, on a visit to our country, the great leader said:

To build communism successfully, it is necessary to remould man, society and nature as required by the chuche idea and thus capture the ideological and material fortresses of communism. We maintain the principle of occupying both the ideological and material fortresses in building communism.

To model the whole society on the chuche idea, our party is vigorously promoting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. These three revolutions are the fundamental way of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

In carrying out the three revolutions we are directing foremost efforts to the ideological revolution.

The basis of the ideological revolution is to firmly arm all the members of society with a revolutionary world outlook. We have strengthened education in the chuche idea among the working people to firmly equip them with the revolutionary outlook of chuche and make them think and act as required by the chuche idea at any time and any place. We have also intensified communist education to eliminate all sorts of obsolete ideas including individualism and egoism among all the working people and make them work, study and live on the communist principle "one for all and all for one."

Our party is vigorously pushing ahead with the technical revolution along with the ideological revolution. Now our people are hastening the rural technical revolution to eliminate the differences between industrial and agricultural labour and industrialize and modernize agriculture and are vigorously

struggling to mechanize, automate and telemechanize the production processes to do away with heat-effected and harmful labour and make hard toil easy.

We are directing considerable efforts also to the carrying out of the cultural revolution.

In carrying out the cultural revolution our party pays deep attention to education. At present we are making preparations to introduce compulsory higher education in accordance with the policy of intellectualizing the whole of society which was set forth by the Sixth Congress of the party, while enforcing the universal compulsory 11-year education. When compulsory higher education comes in force in the future, all the members of our society will receive university education and grow to be communistic men of allround developments.

Today our people are vigorously struggling to attain the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s advanced by the Sixth Congress of the party.

The 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Congress of our party are to produce annually 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of aquatic products, 15 million tons of grain by the end of the 1980s and reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland in 10 years. When these targets are attained, our country will rank among the world's advanced countries in economic development, the material life of our people will reach a high level and the material and technical foundations will be laid to guarantee the complete victory of socialism.

Noting that the work for attaining the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction is going on successfully in our country at present, the great leader stressed that in view of the present situation it is quite likely that these long-range objectives will be attained ahead of the set time.

(No: 4110/04)

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

KCNA REVIEWS 6 JANUARY DPRK PRESS

SK060509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 6 Jan 84

["Press review"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jan (KCNA)--Papers here today frontpage news that foreign mass media reported the new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for 1984.

Carried in NODONG SINMUN are messages of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the new year.

The editor in chief of the Indian magazine INDIAN POLITICAL EVENTS stressed that the chuche idea is a great inspiring banner vigorously rousing the popular masses in the noble struggle for national, class and human liberation, reports the daily.

The paper editorially calls for concentrating efforts on the coal industry.

It highlights new miracles wrought in the building of a new railway in the northern area.

The press gives an account of a scientific seminar held to mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Some Problems Related to the Development of the Korean Language," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Taking up many pages of papers is news of endeavours of the working people throughout the country who are effecting new innovations in socialist construction, upholding New Year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

NODONG SINMUN deals with experiences of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in their combat training.

Introduced in the daily are working people who are working with boundless loyalty to the party like the heroes of films.

Papers convey press tones of socialist countries denouncing the projected "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

NODONG SINMUN carries news of growing anti-war sentiments of South Korean people and an account of the sixth meeting of the youth department of the National Railway Workers' Union for Japan-Korea Solidarity held in Tokyo in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In an article the daily stresses that the Korean peninsula must not be a U.S. "test ground for a showdown of strength."

The daily conveys words of Japanese figures exposing the truth of the Rangoon bomb blast.

It informs the readers that heads of state and government of various countries expressed their resolve to more vigorously fight in the new year against imperialism and racism and for the building of a new society, independent and prosperous. A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party is reported in the daily.

The daily carries news that the Syrian president criticized the U.S. policy of military threat and blackmail, the Zambian Foreign Ministry strongly opposed the maneuvers of the United States and South Africa and a Malagasy paper condemned the U.S. Administration's scheme to create the danger of nuclear war.

Carried in the paper are economic briefs from Cuba, Egypt and Uganda.

Appearing in the paper are reports about battle successes of the Nicaraguan armed forces in the new year and those of the Mozambican armed forces last year, the intensified combat operation of Lebanese patriots in the new year and the escalation of brigandish aggression against Angola by South Africa.

"Munitions Industry of Japan Serving 'Forestalling Attack Strategy'" is the title of a NODONG SINMUN article.

CSO: 4110/045

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY FLAYS U.S. 'BIG STICK' POLICY

SK310514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary says that the U.S. imperialists, taking armed invasion of developing countries as a state policy, are becoming ever more undisguised in their aggressive design to establish a neocolonialist ruling order in these countries by brandishing a "big stick", and stresses that the non-aligned and developing countries should maintain heightened vigilance against the U.S. imperialists' policy of "strength."

The author of the commentary says:

The U.S. imperialists occupied Grenada by force of arms, infiltrated nearly 3,000 Somoza counterrevolutionary bandits under the command of U.S. military advisors into Nicaragua in mid-December and are escalating the armed intervention against Syria.

This fully lays bare the brigandish nature of the U.S. imperialists and shows how desperately they are trying to subdue the non-aligned and developing countries by "strength."

The "big stick policy" persistently pursued by the U.S. imperialists has now become all the more heinous and shameless by the Reagan clique.

The people of the non-aligned and developing countries are exercising heightened vigilance against the "strength" policy of the U.S. imperialists and resolutely struggling in defence of their countries' sovereignty and national dignity.

The U.S. imperialists' brigandish armed invasion will only hasten their own destruction.

CSO: 4110/045

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG STRESSES DPRK-ROMANIA FRIENDSHIP IN INTERVIEW

SK101612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jan (KCNA)--Our party, government and people who set greatest store by friendship with Romania will make all efforts, in the future, too, as in the past, to firmly defend the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania and further expand and develop them, said the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his answers on November 16 last year to questions raised by the delegation of SCINTEIA, organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, on a visit to our country.

In his answers which is carried by NODONG SINMUN January 19, the great leader noted that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania have a historical tradition. He said:

As you correctly pointed out, the significant meetings and talks between us and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on several occasions marked a decisive occasion in developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania. Each time they had significant meetings and talks, the leaders of our two countries exchanged views on developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania and took positive steps to more widely develop the relations between them.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania are vigorously developing of late on to a new higher stage.

These relations have become unprecedentedly solid and vital as they have withstood trials of history. The friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries are greatly conducive to forcefully accelerating the revolutionary struggle and constructive work in the two countries, to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist independent forces and to defending world peace and security.

As for the prospect of these relations between Korea and Romania, it is very good. The peoples of our two countries are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who are fighting shoulder to shoulder for socialism and communism. In the international affairs both Korea and Romania maintain the principles of chajusong (independence), mutual respect and noninterference in other's internal affairs.

CSO: 4110/045

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM ABROAD

SK091047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Pyong ng, 9 Jan (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received congratulatory messages and letters from many countries of the world on the New Year 1984. They came from:

Prof Manik Lal Shrestha, director of the board of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, vice-chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and chairman of the editorial board for the publication of President Kim Il-song's works in Nepal;

Jean-Baptiste Ramanantsalama, president of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, on behalf of the committee;

the chairman of the Indian committee for supporting Korea's reunification;

the chairman of the Costa Rican committee for supporting Korea's reunification;

the secretary general of the Pakistan committee for supporting the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo;

the secretary general of the Dominican committee for the reunification of Korea;

the secretary general of the Icelandic solidarity committee for the reunification of Korea;

the chairman of the Australia-DPRK committee;

S.D. Sharma, member of the executive committee of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi;

the minister of health of the Republic of Malta;

the principal of the Khartoum Music and Drama Institute, the Sudan;

the general secretary of the National Union of Workers of Mali;

the secretary general of the association of poets and writers of Cameroon;

the secretary general of the General Workers' Union of Malta;

the honorary chairman of the table tennis federation of Switzerland;

the president of the international liaison committee for independent and peaceful reunification of Korea;

the director general of International Road Federation;

the secretary general of the federation of Afro-Asian insurance and reinsurance;

the secretary general of the international league of women for peace and freedom in Geneva;

the editor of ANIS, the organ of the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan;

the chief editor of ARPAN, Nepalese weekly;

the director of agro-industrial compined company of Thailand;

Finnish writer Olavi Linnus and his wife;

the crewmen of the Japanese ships including "Meitaimaru" and the crewmen of the Panamanian ships including "Brightness" and the committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship organisations in various countries and international organisations and social activists.

The congratulatory messages and letters extended warm felicitations and wishes for longevity to the dear leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Chong-il on the New Year 1984.

CSO: 4110/045

BRIEFS

REPLY FROM ANGOLOAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 8th anniversary of the independence of Angola. The message dated December 30 reads: I, in the name of the Angolan people, the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Workers' Party and in my own name, express deep thanks to you Comrade President for your congratulations extended on the 8th anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola. Believing that the friendship, unity and cooperation existing between our two peoples, two parties and two countries will develop in the interests of the two countries, I wish you good health and a long life. With noble considerations. [Text] [SK090417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 9 Jan 84]

ENVOY TO INDIA FAREWELL CALL--Pyongyang, 10 Jan (KCNA)--Yu Tae-sop, DPRK ambassador to India, paid a farewell call on Indian President Giani Zail Singh, on January 6. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to His Excellency Kim Il-song, the great leader. He wholeheartedly wished His Excellency Kim Il-song, the great leader, good health and a long life and great successes in his work. Stating that the Indian people set great store by their friendly relations with the Korean people, he expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments of the Republic of India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would continue to develop in conformity with the desire of the two peoples and the idea of the non-aligned movement. Noting that respected His Excellency Kim Il-song is wisely leading the non-aligned movement, he said: The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea plays an important role in strengthening and developing this movement. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK100449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 9 Jan 84]

KIM IL-SONG GREETED BY FOREIGN LEADERS--Pyongyang, 10 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Republic of Korea, received New Year's messages of greetings from Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Muammar al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada; and V. Ratakul, leader of the Thai Democratic Party. The messages extend most heartfelt warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wish him a long life in good health. [Text] [SK100412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 10 Jan 84]

ENVOY TO TANZANIA MEETS PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang, 10 Jan (KCNA)--Chong Nam-ho, ambassador of our country to Tanzania, paid a farewell call on Edward M. Soloine, prime minister of Tanzania, on January 4. The prime minister asked the ambassador to convey his wishes for longevity to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Tanzania and Korea and his belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations will invariably develop and grow stronger in the future. He expressed the belief that Korea's reunification must and will certainly be achieved in accordance with the policy laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He declared that the Tanzanian Government will have no relations with the South Korean puppets in the future either and will continue to support the Korean people's cause of national reunification. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK100911 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 10 Jan 84]

ENVOY TO SEYCHELLES LEAVES--Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--Chong Nam-ho, DPRK ambassador to Seychelles, paid a farewell call on Seychellois President France Albert Rene on December 27. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warmest greetings to the great leader. Expressing satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Seychelles and Korea, he voiced his belief that these excellent relations would grow stronger and develop invariably in the future. The government and people of Seychelles hope that Korea will be reunified independently without fail, he said, and stressed: We will continue to render active support to the Korean people's just cause of reunification. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK070425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 6 Jan 84]

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31 Jan 1984